ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,052—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The special Free and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Points of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
† SIAM	3200	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3030	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4302	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th "
† ASSAM	3200	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th	
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHEVDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C Bechtlager	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Bellen	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 21st, 1894.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

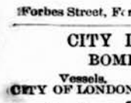
THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 2,957 Tons, Captain Sandilands, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 4th May, 1894.

Excellent accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
41, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

LUNDS LINE OF AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.



THE First-Class Screw Steamer "BUNGAREE," 2,909 Tons Gross, Commander Arthur Borgess, R. N. R., will SAIL for DUNKIRK, on or about the 8th Proximo.

This Steamer has splendid Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Should sufficient inducement offer, Passengers may be landed at Plymouth.

For Rates of Passage money, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Fort, 23rd April, 1894.

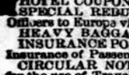
CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe, China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,650 tons, on the 5th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 3rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs. 35, and 25
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STORES AND PROVISIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY,
ARE IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & CO., LD.
GOODS ARE IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
And the Greatest Care is taken that the Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S
SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS, which may be learned on application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MEMS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Purify your Blood with	SUMMER SALINE	Rs.	1 4
Stir up your Liver with	LIVER GRANULES	,,	1 0
Tone up your System with	VITAL INVIGORATOR	,,	3 0
Keep your Digestion straight with	PAPARIDINE	,,	2 0
Keep your Head cool with	HAIR DOUCHE...Re. 1-8 and	,,	2 8
Cure your Prickly Heat with	ROS ALPINUS	,,	1 0

No advance has been made on the original Prices of these excellent Preparations on account of Exchange and duty.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E LORD HARRIS, H. E.
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.
Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.
A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER.

HAMMOCKS!!
SUITABLE FOR CAMP, VERANDAH, OR BOUDOIR.
THE PERFECTION OF LUXURIOUS EASE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Hemp, Manilla, or Micrame, for Gentlemen	3 8	Extra Strong and Large, for Gentlemen	6 0
Do. in Colours, for Ladies	3 8	Do. White or Coloured, for Ladies	6 0

Very Superior, Coloured and Fringed, for Ladies or Gentlemen, Rs. 7-8.
Children's Hammocks, White or Coloured, Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8.

Strong, Comfortable, and Durable. A marvel of Cheapness. Inspection solicited.

BOMBAY {PHILLIPS AND CO, LD., GENERAL MERCHANTS.} POONA.

SMOKE
MELACHRINO'S ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs. a.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100	...	5 12
Do.	,, 2	Medium ,,	...	5 0
Superfine	,, C	Largest ,,	...	5 8
Do.	,, 4	Large ,,	...	4 12
Do.	,, 5	Medium ,,	...	4 0
Extra fine	,, 8	Large ,,	...	4 0
Do.	,, 10	Medium ,,	...	2 12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5 8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10 0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to

WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.

THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for ..... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and with out the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHULTZ & CLIFTON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
ENLARGING, Copying, and Reducing. Printing in Silver, Bromide, and Platinum from Amateur's own Negatives.

HOT WEATHER.
GENTS' INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.
FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.
6 FOR RS. 12.
OUT SIZES RS. 2. EXTRA.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE PANTS.
6 FOR RS. 18.
OUT SIZES RS. 2. EXTRA.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs.	7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	,, 25	,,		6 0	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring		11 0	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,		9 0	,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,		7 0	,,
Princes as (small size)	,, 50	,,		5 0	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,		6 0	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,		5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,		4 8	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,		4 0	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 30TH APRIL,
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR .....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON!
"MARITANA."
ACT I.
MARKET PLACE IN MADRID.
☞ The Parisian Octett in a Gipsy Dance.
ACT II.
Scene I.—PRISON.
Scene II.—SALON OF THE MARQUIS DE MONTEFIORI.
☞ The Parisian Octett in a Spanish Saraband.

TUESDAY.—LAST NIGHT,
"PAUL JONES."
TUESDAY, 1st MAY.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of May next, our PRICE for EMPTY AERATED WATER BOTTLES will be Rs. 2-8 per doz.

ROGERS & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 313 OF 1892.

BAHADOOR JEEVANJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

LUXMANJEEVANJI PATELWAGH, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Koleswada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing Date the Twelfth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and the order dated the 1st day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, the following moveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, by Direction of the Commissioner, High Court, at the Carnac Bunder, on MONDAY, the Fourteenth Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant abovenamed in the following four several native Crafts.

LOT NO. I.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel) named "Khajar Khadi" bearing No. 1631 of 19 Candles, equal to 12½ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. II.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel) named Bhavani bearing No. 1935, of 43 Candles, equal to 10¾ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. III.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel) named Rajhawasleal bearing No 4242 of 39 Candles, equal to 14¼ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

LOT NO. IV.

The Barkas (Trading Vessel) named Sakri Salamity, bearing No. 4212, of 4" Candles equal to 11¾ tons burthen, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at 52, Meadows Street, Fort.—Dated this 20th day of April 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE LORD REAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 (Fifteen) per Share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1893 is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Apollo Street, Fort, from and after TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1894, between 12 and 3 P.M., to Members whose names may stand on the Register on the 31st April, 1894, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 23rd to Monday the 30th April, 1894, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

KHOTE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April 1894, Apollo Street, Fort.

N.B.—Members residing at Ahmedabad will be paid their Dividends at the Local Branch Office there in the house of Mr. Manibhai Premsbhai.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES
"PYRAMID" MIXTURE;—MILD
"1888" MIXTURE; MEDIUM MILD.
"GOLDEN BLOCK" do.; MEDIUM FULL.
"RIFLE" do.; FULL.
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.
VIRGINIA SHAG.
LATAKIA.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS,
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3	12 "
COQUETAS	" 3	8 "

TRICHINOPOLIES.
Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands in Stock.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS,
GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder, a quantity of Unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other Sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT COORLA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Abdoo a Hossein Hadoo, consisting of and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Hajee Jacob Hajee Mahomed, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mowlee Coorla, in the registration sub-district of Thana, and measuring about 68 feet in length from east to west and 45 feet in breadth from north to south, and bounded on the east by the property of Vithoo Malkar, on the west by the Agri Road or the south by the public passage and house of Shaikjee Chaturbhooj, and on the north by a passage and house of Shaikjee Etoal, and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Taxes at Nominal No. 3.

For further particulars and condition of sales apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd May, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases whitedrill.
1 " Italian cloth.
3 " muslin.
2 " white mulls.
1 " bleached twill.
2 " 2 and 3 office tables.
5 " chutney—bottle in quarts.
3 cases assorted fancy boxes.

An invoice of perfumery and medicine by the well known G. F. Coward & Co.

Consisting of sparkling salt, nom tum, carded vingrettes, camphorated and Victoria Dentrifice, milk of rose, essence peppermint, ginger, lavender de cologne, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mungilwara street in Bombay, Mahim, on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Kolee Jan Sajjad Anobhai, the widow of Sajjad Bashia, and by order of the mortgagee Mr. Damodar Shrikrishnaji, the following landed property:—

All that piece of fazendari land or ground together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mangilwara Street in Bombay, Mahim, out of Fort, measuring about 21 feet in breadth and 22 feet in length, bearing assessment No. 31, and bounded on the east by the house of Roghoo Manzeli, on the west by a passage, on the north by a pass age and beyond it the house of Heera Jadoo, and on the south by the house of Jantna

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 30, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF CLARET, ULLEGED CHAMPAGNE, USED STAMPS, CLOCKS, CUPBOARDS, BICYCLE, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction this day, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, consisting few dozens of quarts and pints of Old St. Julien claret, alleged champagne, hock, moselle, burgundy, sauterne, a bicycle, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold wave earring, silver locket and embroidered oil caps, old shawl, cloaks, coats, trousers, turbans, rugs, towels, quilts, linseed, wheat, rice, sirsi, turmeric, soda bottles, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay consisting copper pots, empty boxes, &c.

Also by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Daruwala, an insolvent, consisting old clocks, music boxes, bicycle, sideboard, pictures, &c.

Also in re Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mama, an insolvent, consisting used postage stamps.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 30, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 hydrometer and 1 balance.

The property of a gentleman consisting of glass door cabinet and bookcase, dressing table, sofa, wooden screens, dumbwaiter, writing desk, cupboards, cane tables and chairs, vases, lamps, perambulator, carpet, durry, pair of Japanese bronzes, wall bracket, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Boorumchand Parmeshardas of Cawnpore.

2 cases gold-flowered grenadines.

On account of the concerned—

R W 298-299—1 case hardware, ex Armenia.
451—1 case hardware, ex Scindia.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, going in single harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the following electric light plant:—

1 compound dynamo 101 volts 30 amperes by Silveston, London, with spare armature.
4 small exploding dynamos.
1 large lot of cables, lead cables, &c., of different sizes.
1 lot of electric light switches and lamp holders.
1 lot of arc light carbons of sizes.
13 large incandescent lamps 50 candle-power, Edison and Swan's pattern.

The above plant can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF VACANT LAND AT PAREL, NEAR THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD RAILWAY STATION

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vias Jugjeewan Harjeewan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of April 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or foras freehold salt batty vacant land, containing by admeasurement 1,414 square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort, at Parel, near Elphinstone Road, at the western side of B. B. & C. I. Railway, formerly in the sub-district of Mandvi and now in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly occupied by Thacker Anundjee Canjee, and at present by the said Jugjeewan Hurjiwan, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 381 and 537, and new No.—, and new Survey No. 1-2553, standing in the name of the said Jugjeewan Hurjiwan, bounded on the east by the public road leading from DeLisle Road to Elphinstone Road, on the west by the vacant ground of Memon Jooma Sukoor, on the north by the New Foras Road, and on the south by the water course.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in a godown, situate in Cursetjee Sukhajee Street, opposite to the Napier Foundry, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel:—

A quantity of machinery consisting of wheels for portable engines, pulleys and fly wheels, shaping machines, screw jacks, hand ice machines, chaff cutting machines patent chain blocks, pumps, tanks, couplings, bolts and nuts, tools, fittings, castings, &c.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the same is previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1894, the following immoveable property belonging to and forming part of the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, situate at Middle Colaba, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15912, old Survey No. 246, and new Survey No. 1878, together with the bungalow or dwelling house, stable and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 206, Street No. 251, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea shore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the road leading to the Colaba Lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said estate, but now belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Jehangir R. Kharas, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, at their Office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 30, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with Patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses, at Ahmed Mahomed Musharis Stables, Bakaris Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Lulia Ebrahim and Co.

On SUNDAY, the 6th May next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a stud Arab mare and horses, consisting of racers, chargers, ponies, buggy horses, &c.

The horses will be on view the day before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture, belonging to A. C. LLOYD, Esq., leaving for Calcutta, at his Residence, Old Ice House, next to Great Western Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1894.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT TRIPARTITE ROAD AND COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 70 (Nowroji Muncherji Dewidas Bhatia Vaidas) and in pursuance of the Judge's order made in the said suit, and dated the 9th day of January A.D. 1894, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously disposed of) put up for sale by Public Auction, on the undermentioned date and time, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties:—

ON TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1894, at 3 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.—All the piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1827 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by a vacant space intended for a private road to be used in common by the purchaser of the several lots now offered for sale and hereinafter referred to as the said private road, on the south by the property of Abdool Rajak bin Kasim, on the east by the Ripon Road, and on the west by lot No. 3, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3C-3541, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of batty ground situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1557·33 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Hassonally Mulla Hakimjee, on the south by the said private road, on the east by the property of Sucur Popat, and on the west by lot No. 10, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3564, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 9 A.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1902·78 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said private road, on the south partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed bin Haji Oosman, partly by lot No. 9 B and partly by the property of Jitekar, on the east by lot No. 7, and on the west by the property of Lingoo Bai, wife of Rajana Kamatee, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2564, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 9 B.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 379 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said lot No. 9 B, on the south and west by the property of Mahomed Hajee Oosman, on the east by the property of Jitekar, which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 3 35-64 and 435-64, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

LOT NO. 10.—All that piece of batty ground, situate at Byculla, near the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1437·67 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Hassanally Mulla Hakimjee, on the south by the said private road, on the east by lot No. 8, and on the west partly by the property of Ling obai, wife of Rajana Kamatee, and partly by that of Ladha Ebrahim, and which said piece of land now being described is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 354, and is at present occupied by one Succaram Pundarinath as a monthly tenant of the vendor.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1894, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 11.—All that piece of land, with a chawl thereon, situate on the south side of the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 929 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the said Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, on the south by the property of Bai Motleebai Wadia, on the east by third Pinjrapole lane, on the west by a gully or sweeper's passage, one half of which belongs to the vendor, and the other half of which belongs to Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang. The said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under Ward C, Street Nos. 21, 23, at 99, 87 (1) 81, 82 to 87, 34 (3) and is now and for many years past has been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Narrandas Cullandas and Devidas Harrivullabdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SOORTEE MOHLA OR TANK STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Dayabhai Echaram, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Jan Mahomed Jaffer deceased and his legal heirs and representatives, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in a deed of mortgage dated the 4th January, 1890, and further charge, dated the 12th day of May, 1891, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situated at Soortee Mohla or Tank Street on the east side thereof, outside the Fort, in new town in the city and sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old number 1585, new No. 8719, old Survey No. 271 and new Survey No. 2-4119, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 53, and Ward E, No. 384, containing by admeasurement (142) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Soorti Mohla or Tank Street aforesaid, on the north by the passage, and on the south by the property of Poorbhoy Chaboobhoy Rodagee, and the premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 30, 1894.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in Tins, and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported beer 11hds. 64 Gallons delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
96, Argyll Road, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th April, 1894, at 5 p.m.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1893.

To declare a dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the library of the Home on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1894, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Further Information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May, 1894, for Excavations and Foundations of the New Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES.

All information in connection with the Drawings and Specification may be obtained on application to F. W. STEVENS, Esqr., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his Office, in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. Stevens' Office, upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 3,000, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Actg. Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 24th April, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Ulrich Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (which is perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the seaside to avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIA BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. pr. ct.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155to160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartar Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct. Loss	22
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Allcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Divd. 10	320
	750	50	150	7½	240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4-
Bathan Pilo...	5,000	100	100	10	101
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4-
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited,	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	4,875
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,200		500	5 pr. ct.	25)
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer&Co., Ld.	600	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety & Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Khaugiri Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	308
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	500	20	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	(1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fireins.	200	3 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	980
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Allen Glaning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	980
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	250	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	135
Brenl's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		167½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	192
Colaba	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,240
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2*500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	200	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	455
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khaugaun	250	450	450	Nil	380
Mahadupura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	1,000	400	400	Nil	357
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Scinde and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	215 995

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	8 per ct.	3'0
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	200
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		760
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	610
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	6,998	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	945
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	510
Jacob Ali	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		117½
Jowraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	480	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	765
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,565
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	307 1/2
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,217½
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Soondervas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,315	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,350	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	60	551
Vasalshunker Lukhmidas Cotton C. Mill Co Ld	800	500	800	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-8
Chalan Leaf	"	27-61 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	27-3 "
Do. do. new	"	27-0 "
Australia do.	"	23-9
Bombay do.	"	27-14
English Sovereigns	"	17-12
Do. Dragons	"	17-11
Bar Silver 17 Betterass	"	93
Do. 17½ do.	"	93
Carolus Dollars	"	223 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	205
Spanish do.	"	220

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Bank Street, 5 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Germania and barque Sophia Joakin entered, and the steamers Brahamani, Lorenzo, Naderi, and Clan Cameron left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vasana entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow the 1st proximo.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Krishna Mahadeo, a labourer, employed on board the steamer Marwar, was, on Friday noon, carrying a plank to form a staging along the deck, when his foot slipped and he fell, with the result that his left shin bone was fractured. He was conveyed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital and treated.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Balakia, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty years, residing at Kalbadevi, was yesterday afternoon conveyed to the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state, suffering from severe injuries on his head and body caused by his having accidentally fallen from a scaffolding erected in front of a house in Abdul Rahiman Street. Balakia is lying in the hospital in a dangerous condition.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 6 p.m. :—

March ..... Diabolic ..... Tuppe.
Overture ..... Macbeth ..... Hatton.
Valse ..... Morning Leaves ..... Strauss.
The Village Festival ..... O'Keefe.
Selection ..... Midnight Revels ..... Williams.
Quadrille ..... Paul Jones ..... C Coote.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 6 p.m. :—

March ..... Glasgow.
Polka ..... See me Dance ..... E. Solomon.
Overture ..... The Exiles ..... G. Gassner.
Gavotte ..... Saldie ..... Amillon.
Selection ..... Faust up to Date ..... Meyer Lutz.
Valse ..... Fairie Voices ..... Gwellym Crowe.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, the acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of a Hindu child, named Balcrishna, aged one year, the son of Poondlick Balloo, a mill-labourer, residing at De Lisle Road. About four months ago, the father left the child in charge of his sister-in-law, aged about nine years, and went to work with his wife. On his return home in the evening the sister-in-law informed the deceased's father that while she was lifting a chatty containing hot water off the fire-place, it accidentally fell down and some water fell on the deceased's right foot, severely scalding it. Subsequently the child was seized with fewer, which did not leave him until his death, which took place on Friday afternoon. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

PRESENTATION OF A "SANAD" AT SHOLAPUR.—There was a large meeting of European and native officers and gentlemen held in the office-rooms of the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, on the 25th April, says a local correspondent. The place was decorated with flags and bunting which rendered it most attractive. The Executive Engineer, Mr. Rutherford, after eulogizing, in appropriate terms, the valuable services rendered by Mr. Ruckmaji Narayen Suband, Sub-Engineer, presented him the sanad. Rao Saheb Ruckmaji Narayen Suband accepted it with thanks to Mr. Rutherford and to Government, who kindly conferred the title upon him, and also those high officials who recommended him for the honor with suitable terms on the occasion. Then followed the distribution of garlands, pansupari and attar, which terminated the proceedings.

THREATENING TO SHOOT HIS FAMILY.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Pherojshah Cowasji stood charged at the instance of his brother Maneckji with criminal intimidation in that he, on the 16th January last, threatened to shoot his family. Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, conducted the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that accused was destitute of means and was wholly dependent on complainant and his parents. He had obtained money from a marwari money-lender on false representation, and subscribed his brother's name under a promissory note. The marwari next filed a suit, and a decree having been granted, attached the complainant's property. The whole thing was then found out, and the marwari applied to the Judge of the Small Causes Court for permission to prosecute accused on the charge of forgery. Complainant and his parents interfered in the matter and undertook to pay off the marwari's due. They then advised accused to improve his conduct and not to repeat such actions in future, whereupon accused took out a pistol and threatened to shoot the whole household. They left their house, locked the door from outside, and ran away for safety. Accused broke open the door and continued to live in the premises. Complainant and his parents, after a few days, tried to take possession of their rooms, but were once more threatened with shooting. A warrant was applied for and obtained by the prosecutor and accused was arrested. His Worship convicted accused and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that his conduct was very disgraceful. The court further ordered that the accused should be bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months.

DEPARTURE OF RAO BAHADUR DAJI GANGAJI, J.P.—Rao Bahadur Daji Gangaji, the retired head of the Bombay Reserve Police Force, left Bombay yesterday noon, for his native place Masora, a village in the Malwan Taluka, near Ratnagiri, by the Shepherd Company's s. s. Kalinadi. About an hour before the departure of the steamer, a number of friends and admirers of the Rao Bahadur commenced to arrive, and in about half-an-hour the waiting-room at the Mody Bunder, was crowded by gentlemen representing different communities. Amongst those present were :—Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, Superintendent Sweeny, Rao Sahib Morar Rao, the head of the Reserve Police, Messrs. Ramchundeer Ragoba, Bezonji Nowroji Todywala, Nusserwanji Pestonji Toddywalla, Munoherji Framji Doomasia, Jaurohund Hurgovind, Kassam Mitha, Merwanji Maneckj, Dharsey Khetsey, Hurichund Hurjivan, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Kerawala, Siuji Duramsey, Ragunath R. Malap, Daji Krishna Dalvi, Subedar Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Imam, &c., &c. About half-past 11 o'clock Rao Bahadur Daji Gungaji arrived at the Bunder, where he was cordially received by the gentlemen present, and was conducted into the waiting-room, where Messrs. N. P. Todywala, M. Doomasia, J. Hurgovind, and Dharsey Khetsey presented him with shawls, which he accepted with thanks. He was then decorated with numerous garlands and presented with bouquets, which compliments he duly acknowledged. He spent a few minutes in the waiting-room in conversing with his friends, and after having bade them good-bye, went on board the steamer, which weighed anchor at noon, amidst the hearty cheers of those present.

GOA NEWS.—The new judicial reform has created several offices such as Municipal Judges, sub-delegates, and clerks, and the leaders of the political parties are using their influence with the Government to get as many "loaves and fishes" for their partisans as possible. This gift has come opportunely, and the Government will no doubt utilise the occasion to secure adherents at the next general election in favour of Government candidates.—The official nominee for the circle of Salsette will be Mr. Ligorio Nicolao Cabral, opposing the Progressist candidate, Mr. Chrystovao Pinto.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the thirteen weeks ending 31st March amounted to Rs. 1,39,215, compared with Rs. 1,33,160 for the corresponding period last year. The weekly receipts, however, for the last week showed a decrease of about Rs. 10,000.—The two Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels who have been reprimanded in a Government resolution for neglect of duty and irregularity in keeping the police records complain that they have been condemned without a hearing. Colonel Luis Carneoiro asked for the report of the Inspector upon which he has been condemned, but the Government declined to accede to his request. The high-handed way in which these officers have been reprimanded has produced quite a sensation.—The Government have given instructions to raise temporary sheds near Vasco da Gama bunder at Marmagoa for the accommodation of merchandise.—Dr. F. A. P. da Lima has by a competitive examination gained the post of head of the technical school.—On the proposal of Mr. Ismail Gracias, the Government have agreed to bring from Old Goa the ancient slabs bearing inscriptions to be kept at the museum at Pangim. One of the slabs is supposed to belong to the Mahomedan dominion.—Mr. A. F. Marques Pereira has been appointed vice-Consul of Hawai at Nova Goa.—The permission given by the Home Government to the Governor-General to visit the presidencies in British India will be taken advantage of by his Excellency during next month, while the general election is in progress, as the Governor-General does not wish to be at Goa then.—On the instance of the Patriarch Archbishop the Goa Government has allotted the old palace of his Grace for the use of the nuns and of their college, as the new palace on the hill is now ready and the Patriarch will take up his residence therein.—Captain A. M. Lean has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Damaun, in place of Major Lucio J. de Faria.—The revenue receipts of Portuguese India for the month of January last amounted to Rs. 3,58,454, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,37,838. The latter amount includes two lakhs of rupees paid for guaranteed interest on the railway. The balance in the public treasury at the end of January was Rs. 8,54,809.—The Custom House has organised a corps of porters with certain fees allotted to each packet, and to certain weights. This is a step in the right direction and will save the passengers much wrangling, putting a stop to the exorbitant fees demanded by the coolies.—During the year 1893, there were 8,239 births, 8,401 deaths, and 2,514 marriages in Portuguese India, the population of which, according to the last census, was 572,290.—Dr. Carvalho's election of the revising committee of Bardez for the current year has been approved of in Lisbon.—Mr. Vasconcellos, Judge of the High Court, is going on sick leave.—Messrs. Francisco Moraes Affonso, and Antonio Ferreira de Serpa have applied for a concession of 5,000 *bactares* of land at Sattary of the agricultural department, for the introduction of a steam distillery for manufacturing alcohol.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th April, 1894 :—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 12th April 1894, forwarding an application for pension from Essoo Atmajee, Survey Lascar in his department.

Read note by the Acting Assistant Secretary, stating that the applicant's service has been checked, that he has a qualifying service of 24 years, and that he his entitled to a pension of Rs. 4-12-9 per mensem.

Resolution.—An invalid pension of Rs. 4-12-9 per mensem is sanctioned with effect from 1st May 1894.

Read letters from the Port Officer, dated 18th and 20th April 1894, respectively, forwarding an application from Mr. J. R. Cottle, Senior Assistant Dock Master, for one month's sick leave from 17th instant, with recommendation that the leave applied for be granted, that Mr. Giachetti be appointed to act for him, and Mr. Arnott, Senior Berthing Master, for Mr. Giachetti, on the usual acting allowances.

Resolution.—The leave and acting appointments recommended are sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th April 1894, reporting that only two offers, as noted below, have been received for the purchase of the right to gather mangoes during the current year from the trees on the Trustees estate, and recommending that the highest offer—that of Mr. Stewart—be accepted :—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Rajoo Dajee, and stating that last year the right was sold for Rs. 405, but this season the mango crop from the Trustees' trees is a complete failure, as almost all the blossoms have been blighted by the recent sudden changes in temperature.

Resolution.—The highest offer should be accepted as recommended.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 20th April 1894, requesting sanction to the sale for removal of the old Khullasees' quarters at the workshops, and stating that this building (No. 83)is of junglewood and is of no use where it is, and that it dates from the days of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 23rd April 1894, forwarding the following four tenders for the purchase of the bungalow and out-houses on Ghorupdeo Hill, with his recommendation that the highest tender—that of Mr. Allibhoy Noorbhoy—be accepted, and *stating* that a fifth tender was received but he does not think it shoul be considered, as the other tenders had been opened some time before it arrived :—Mr. Allibhoy Noorbhoy ; Messrs. Hassanaly Moola Hakimjee and Brothers ; Mr. Hassanally Mahomedally ; Mr. Esmail Bhimjee ; Mr. Rehmanjee Jafferjee (received at the Stores at 1-30 p.m. and sent up to the office unopened at 1-55 p. m.)

Resolution.—The highest offer—that of Mr. Allibhoy Noorbhoy—may be accepted as recommended.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th April 1894, recommending, with reference to T. R. No. 136 of 17th April 1894, that Mr. Blair, 3rd Grade Pilot, be appointed to act as Assistant Conservator during Mr. Mackay's absence on leave.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT :—

	For week, ending 20th April 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 20th April 1894.	For week ending 20th April 1893	Total from 1st April 1893 to 20th April 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	32	63	30	76
" out of "	32	63	23	69
" transported	2	5	2	3
" attended to	2	2	2	3
" warped	3	8	1	3
Statement of vessels using the Docks :—				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	13	37	13	30
Victoria Dock	14	30	13	31
Total	27	67	26	61
Vessel left—				
Prince's Dock	16	37	10	27
Victoria Dock	15	32	8	25
Total	31	69	18	
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's	12	...	15	...
Victoria Dock	11	...	16	..
Total	23	...	31	..
Statement of vesse's using the Dock Harbour Walls :—				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	7	13	7	20
Victoria Dock " "	2	5	3	9
Total	9	18	10	29

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK :—

	During week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st April 1894 to 21st April 1894.		From 1st April 1893 to 21st April 1893.	
				No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 21st April 1894.							
Vessels under 925 tons, subject to minimum charge.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	4	1,241	Nil.	Nil.
Vessels charged on tonnage	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2	4,511	5	12,398
Total	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	6	5,752	5	12,398

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

LATE SOWN GINGELLY (MADRAS).

Forecast of outturn—According to the latest reports, the area of this crop sown during the current year is 190,000 acres, or only 100,000 acres more than was repo rted in the first report of the crop. This represe nts a decrease of over 50,000 acres on the normal area, or more than 20 per cent. The only portion of the Presidency where the late sowings are well up to the a verage is in the Central districts, the sowings in North Arcot being much more extensive than usual. In the Southern districts, where late sowings are often large, the absence of favouring rain in January and February has kept down the area. In no part of the Presidency is the crop a good one, and the yield on the average is reported to be only likely to be half a crop.

THERE have again (says the *World*) been rumours that the Duke of Cambridge will shortly retire from the Chief Command of the Army. To no one have these reports occasioned more annoyance than to the Duke himself, seeing that there is not the slightest shadow of foundation for them. He has returned to England in excellent health and spirits, and few who saw him at Devonport last week while carrying out his inspection of the military arrangements of the "Three Towns" could realise that the fine old soldier was really in his seventy-sixth year. His activity is wonderful, and his love of his profession as great as ever.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·673	W S W	4	102·5	74·9	17	...	5·89	+2·81
Agra	29·700	N W	4	105·0	69·8	18	...	2·53	+1·20
Cawnpore	29·727	W S W	6	103·4	69·1	23	...	1·77	...
Allahabad	29·703	N W	5	104·6	70·3	22	...	3·98	+1·36
Jhansi	29·719	S W	3	100·1	75·2	26	...	4·42	+2·80
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·775	W S W	8	94·9	67·9	58	...	4·30	+2·72
Jeypore	29 730	W	3	103·6	63·1	27	...	4·06	+2·55
Ajmere	29·747	Calm	3	102·4	63·7	23	...	2·20	+1·67
Deesa	29·772	N	3	103·4	71·0	18	...	2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·803	Calm	1	103·3	73·1	30	...	1·93	...
Bhuj	29·789	W	11	106·6	65·4	62	...	0·37	—0·09
Rajkot	29·831	N W	9	107·4	68·8	47	...	1·55	+1·06
Veraval	29·837	W N W	6	90·6	71·3	57	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	29·837	S W	7	101·3	64·6	12	...	2·77	+1·82
Indore	29·773	N N W	3	104·2	64·6	38	...	2·34	+1·76
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·747	S	3	103·0	66·6	17	...	2·92	—0·04
Hoshangabad	29·746	N E	2	105·4	67·3	17	...	6·46	+4·36
Khandwa	29·739	N W	7	109·2	73·3	21	...	1·11	—0·52
Raipur	29·749	W S W	5	104·5	69·6	44	...	1·93	+1·76
Nagpur	29·753	S W	7	106·8	76·1	43	...	3·42	+0·20
Amraoti	29·743	S W	6	106·7	74·3	38	...	1·57	—1·30
Akola	29·732	N W	6	108·6	70·2	18	...	2·93	—0·41
Surat	29·837	S S W	M	98·2	73·5	66	...	0·77	+0·53
Malegaon	29·794	W	4	107·2	72·1	39	...	1·36	+0·30
Bombay	29·873	S W	8	89·8	80·4	71	...	1·91	+1·03
Poona	29·854	N W	14	103·0	69·9	61	...	2·91	+0·64
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·824	S W	12	103·7	76·9	48	...	0·72	—1·90
Ratnagiri	29·873	W N W	4	89·8	80·8	69	...	0·39	—0·52
Belgaum	29·891	W	2	90·3	68·8	88	0·14	8·11	+4·17
Goa	29·864	N N W	3	90·0	81·4	73	...	4·13	...
Karwar	29·856	N N E	3	9	76·0	74	...	2·84	—0·65
Mangalore	29·880	Calm	1	87·2	74·7	93	0·25	7·81	+2·96
Calicut	29·871	Calm	8	87·2	76·6	86	0·02	17·07	+6·02
Cochin	29·874	E S E	M	89·7	76·6	80	0·01	13·30	—3·71
Bangalore	29·908	W S W	6	89·8	65·3	82	...	6·04	—0·24
Secunderabad	29·838	W	5	102·2	71·9	66	0·25	5·88	+2·24
Masulipatm	29·812	N W	7	93·6	76·1	74	..	21·73	+12·96
Bellary	29·831	S W	6	99·0	72·9	62	...	1·69	—1·52
Cuddapah	29·817	N W	...	105·7	73·9	50	0.06	9·18	+1·76
Madras	29·794	E S E	...	99·2	80·1	81	...	23·80	—1·17
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·811	W S W	1	101·6	81·6	65	...	16·20	+4·49
Negapatam	29·813	S W	1	99·7	79·8	69	...	46·22	+12·67
Colombo	29·891	W S W	13	87·4	78·0	79	0·46	46·02	+3·37
Aden	29·901	N E	9	85·3	80·8	74	...	1·33	—0·18

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased rapidly in the Punjab and Rajputana, briskly in the North-West Provinces and also locally at Khandwa, and has changed irregularly and by moderate to small amounts everywhere else. Readings are lowest in the Punjab and high along the West Coast in the south. Gradients are steep over Rajputana, Berar and Central India, and slight elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Karwar, Cochin and Madras. Elsewhere north-westerly to south-westerly winds of light to moderate strength prevail generally. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Negapatam, 14 miles at Akola, 12 at Rajkot, Khandwa and Malegaon, and 10 at Raipur. The maximum temperature continues to be normal everywhere except at Belgaum, Bellary, Madras and Negapatam, where it is 5° to 6° in defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Akola. The night temperature is 7° to 12° below the mean of the season in Rajputana, Central India and also at Agra, Karachi, Raipur and Ak

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday at 100¼ for Consols, and 99⅜ for Rentes. Indian Sterling Loan in London was also unaltered at 108⅜; as were also 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £57 1/8. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £70,000 in Silver to Bombay. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £48 per ton. Paris Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at fcs. 25·21½. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. per oz. lower, at 29 3-16d., and in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 63 7/8 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

To-day a decline of ¼ per cent. has taken place in Consols, at 100 1/8. The price of Bar Silver has further receded 1/8d. per oz., to 29 1-16; but in New York an advance of 1/8 cent per oz. has taken place, at 64 cents. The Exchange Banks in London have put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1/8d., making it 1s. 1 3-16d.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre, tone of the market dull. Brown Rapeseed at 29½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, market dull, and Linseed, at 37½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales. East Indians 400 bales. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged at 4 1-16d.; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for August September. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals, Tinnevellys, and Cocconadas were 1-16d. lower.

The Manchester market was quiet; and Reuter quotes 7lbs. Grey Shirtings at 4s. 5d.; 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, at 5s. 4½d.; 39in. Jacconets, at 2s. 4½ and 45in. Mulls at 2s. 6¼d., showing a decline of ¼d. per piece in the 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, and Jacconets. 40s Mule Twist was unchanged at 7¼d. per lb.

To-day, the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool has not changed; but Arrivals are 1-64d. higher. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady; Sales 7,000 bales; Imports 12,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were rather more last week than in the week preceding, the total having been 5,000 bales compared with 52,000 bales, but the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales less, at 57,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 3,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 149,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 6,000 bales more than in 1892. The usual figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe have not been received. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday, and Arrivals had declined 1-32d.; the quotation for ready Cotton having been ¼d. lower than at the same time last year, though 3-16d. higher than in 1892.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; but Futures for July were two points lower, at 7·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales, making the weeks' total slightly above that for the corresponding week last year, though 4,000 bales less than in 1892; the total figures this season now showing an increase of 935,000 bales and a decrease of 1,062,000 bales compared with last year, and the year before, respectively.

To-day, a decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 7 7-16 cents per lb; and July Futures are 8 points lower, at 7·27 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 4,000 bales, going against 8,000 bales last year, and 12,000 bales, the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,010,000 bales, compared with 6,960,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisions with the two previous seasons.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	45,000	44,000	49,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	23,000	43,000	42,000
" " Continent	36,000	26,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,638,000	4,703,000	6,700,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,653,000	1,935,000	2,946,000
" " to Continent do.	2,030,000	1,731,000	2,255,000
" Stock in the Ports	649,000	633,000	813,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	....	3,782,160	4,258,340
" " Surats	....	321,340	464,330

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,735,000	1,588,290	1,729,000
" London	....	6,000	17,000
American Afloat	70,000	80,000	60,000
East Indian "	20,000	18,000	25,000
Total	....	1,690,290	1,831,000
Price of Mid-Americans	4 1-16d.	4 5-16d.	3 7-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3 3-8d.	3 7-8d.	3 1-4d.
Difference	11-16d.	7-16d.	5-8d.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet to-day, with but little doing in either direction, the Sales summing up 1,650 bales; but prices show no change. Exporters have bought 900 bales, consisting of 300 Bengal, at Rs. 154-7; and 200 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 189½; Bijapore, at Rs. 194; and Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 195; while the Mills have taken 750 bales, say 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 185-7; 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 206; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 191; and 50 Anjari, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing, prices being all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, on the basis of last rates, and in a steady market.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,346	bales.
Wheat	25,653	cwts.
Linseed	42,003	"
Rapeseed	64,655	"
Gingelly	1,537	"
Poppyseed	10,128	"
Groundnuts	10,476	"
Castorseed	2,664	"
Rice	52,536	"

FREIGHTS remain dull; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steadier again at last evening's closing rates, say 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for the mail; and 1s. 1 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, also for the mail, 1s. 1 15-32d. for 1/15 May delivery, and 1s. 1¼d. to end of May. For Bank remittance we have heard of no demand from Merchants, or from the Bazaar, in any posittion; and of Mercantile Bills, a moderate amount is reported at our quotations above for ready and May delivery; but, as usual on a mail-day, transactions either way have been very limited and the market closed quiet for the mail as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·48¾	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted for August-September transfer at 1s. 1 3-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 13-16 for Fours for Money and Monday's settlement, and 103 5-16 for the next account, but declined 1/8 to 3-16 per cent. from these rates in a week market rallying, however, at the close, and leaving off at about the opening rates; with 101 quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are quiet; and the only changes in quotations which have taken place to-day are an advance of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit Mill shares; a decline of Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas; an advance of Rs. 15 in Alcock Ashdown, first issue, and of Rs. 10 in the second; a decline of Rs. 5 in Trenchet and Co.; and a decline of Re. 1¼ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,140 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RANGOON.

MARRIAGE.

CHANDLER—DOWNES—April 28, at Rangoon, Wilfred Chandler, Commander, Royal Indian Marine, to Marion Grace, daughter of the late Logan Downes, Esq. of Dinan, Brittany.

BELGAUM.

BIRTH.

RIX—April 24, at Belgaum, the wife of W. B. Rix, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MAYBURY—KING—April 25, by License, at Dharamavaram, Anantapur District, by the Rev C. N. Bazely, Incumbent of Perambur, Richard Augustus Kingston Maybury, Salt and Abkari Revenue, to Florence Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. Alfred George King, South Indian Railway.

DEATH.

QUINN—April, 25, at Egmore, of Beri-Beri, the dearly beloved wife of Mr F R Byrne-Quinn, Medical Department, Johore, Straits Settlements and eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Hawkes, W. M.O. 3rd District, Madras.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1894.

THE work of those officers of the Ordnance Department who carry on periodical surveys in the United Kingdom, is but as child's play compared with that which falls to the lot of their contemporaries in India. The method adopted at home is eminently peaceful and easy-going, especially in rural districts. Starting out in the morning from the village inns between ten and eleven o'clock, the officers either spend the day in taking measurements (denoting distances as they proceed by chiselling out on the walls of buildings a mark very suggestive of a convict's coat), or else in "viewing the landscape o'er" from the battlements of the parish church, or some other coign of vantage. The labour which is apparently more laborious than it seems, for it ceases punctually at four o'clock in the afternoon, and is never carried in rainy weather. If the parish is an extensive one it is from four to six months before the disappearance of the flag staffs scattered here and there about the district denote that the survey is over—or rather suspended for the present, for in a few weeks another party of map-makers appear on the scene and go through the same routine to make quite sure their predecessors have committed no errors. That survey work in India is a very different process to this may be gathered from the account given in the last Bengal Administration Report of the survey work carried on during the year ending March 31st 1893. For instance, in the Cuttack District heavy floods interfered with the programme. After three days heavy rain, the survey camps stationed on the banks of the Byturni river were swamped. The floods rose so rapidly that boats of 500 maunds capacity were rowed into the camp to rescue the records, and we are told that but for the presence of mind and energy of Mr. Smart the whole of the records of the season's work would have been destroyed. The ordnance workers in England, where every foot of ground is locally known, and where no one attempts to hinder the survey, may well congratulate themselves that they have no discontented ryots to annoy and deceive them, and that they have not to go through forest and through swamp to find missing villages as is the case in India. We know full well that the zemindars look on the survey with feelings the reverse of kindly, but for all that the manager of the Burdwan Raj Estate was constrained to thank the officers for enabling him to recover possession of some "missing villages." In the Chackla Roshnabad Estate the owner, the Maharaja of Hill Tipperra, applied for the survey and settlement to be undertaken at his cost. While the landlord was desirous for the survey, the tenants were very obstructive but quieted down when the Collector visited the the camps and explained to them the objects of the undertaking. However, the optimistic tone which characterises the report is absent in this instance, and we are told that the "settlement of these estates will be attended with special difficulties, and a rapid rate of progress cannot be looked for." The reasons assigned for so cheerless an outlook are these: the complicated nature of the holdings, the minute sub-infeudation, the litigious character of the tenants, and the number of long standing disputes between them and the Maharaja.

The case we have quoted must not be taken as typical of all others, for in regard to the estate of the Maharaja of Dharbhanga—who spent several weeks in Bombay last February—we read that under the management, first of the Court of Wards and then of the Maharaja on his assumption of office, vast improvements have been made in the estate and "collections are made without friction or difficulty." The report states that "both the Maharaja and his brother received a thorough English education, were proficient in manly exercises and free from the vices which are too often the ruin of native magnates. The Maharaja had been trained to manage his own affairs, and to take a lively interest in the welfare of his people." This is high but merited praise, and is all the more generous bestowed on a wealthy and tenacious zemindar who also takes a "lively interest" in the Cadastral Survey, and heads the powerful opposition which is arrayed against it. Seeing that this opposition is supported by almost every zemindar in Behar it might reasonably be supposed by any one unacquainted with the question that the re-settlement which the survey is gradually accomplishing is lightening the incomes of the landlords by reducing rents. An examination of the figures of the survey as far as it has at present gone, however, shows that the very reverse is the case. Thus in the largest wards and private estates that have been already settled, we find in every instance there has been an increase of rental. The increment in the Dubalhati and Pargana Serial estates was upwards of 26 per cent. The report states that the increase of rental is mainly due to the assessment of excess lands found in the occupation of tenants, as little interference as possible having been made with rent rates. The average cost of the survey per acre on these estates has varied from nine annas nine pies in the Churaman estate, to one rupee three pies in the Mollarpur territory. These variations are due to the differentiating areas both of estates and fields, the scattered nature of some of the property and the interlacing with lands of other estates. The report adds that the complaint sometimes made of the cost of these settlements "is true only when the estates are so small and the local conditions such that a high average cost per acre is unavoidable." In saying this the compilers of the report have overlooked the fact that the complaints as to the cost are not made in regard to the particular amount, but on the ground that to charge seven-eighths of the heavy outlay the survey involves to the agriculturists is a violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement which stipulated that the land revenue should be the only charge made by Government on the estates. But the zemindars were themselves bound to keep records of holdings which they have, perhaps, sensibly and carefully omitted to do.

Much delay has been occasioned in survey and settlement operations not only in Behar but throughout Bengal, by a lack of uniformity in the system of procedure. The conditions governing settlement work in most other provinces of India are very similar; the same village systems obtain; the same agency is obtainable, and consequently it is not difficult to lay down a fairly uniform standard of procedure. In Bengal, however, very diverse conditions have to be considered and dealt with, such as the nature of the tenures, the agency available for survey, the extent of subinfeudation, and the character of the people themselves. Consequently in the operations undertaken during the last few years it has been impossible to adhere closely to the rules laid down in the manuals on the subject, and the standard system has had to be constantly modified. Efforts have been made, however, to work on more uniform lines, the leading principle laid down being that officers should be treated while engaged in writing the records as a single staff working with the common object of producing a correct record of the actual facts. The Behar survey is so gigantic an undertaking that it would be unsafe to hazard a guess as to when it will be completed. The total area in which the settlement of revenue or rents was being carried on during the year was 6,600 square miles of temporarily settled tracts and Government estates, 1,337 square miles of wards estates, and 121 square miles of private estates. The cost of surveys and settlements in temporarily settled tracts and Government estates was Rs. 20,46,408; in wards estates Rs. 4,10,083; and on private estates Rs. 59,364. A glance at the nineteen maps which are given in the report to show how far the survey has proceeded will indicate what a vast amount of work remains to be done. The question of the maintenance of the records which—despite the murmurings of the agriculturists—are still being made, has engaged much attention on the part of the administration. In June 1892 the Board of Revenue were asked to consider and report on a scheme drawn up for this purpose on the lines of the system under which mutations in proprietary rights are now registered. The scheme provided for the abolition of the Patwari system and the establishment of a large number of circles in each of which there would be a rural sub-registrar to record mutations in the names and rights of tenants of each village year by year. The law under which registration of transfers of immovable property under Rs. 100 is not compulsory, would be amended and provision would be made for all tenants recorded in the settlement list to register all transfers of their rights. In this way a register of mutations would be kept up, and all proprietors required to fill in the local registration office yearly jamabandis with all changes in occupancy or rent recorded therein. From these materials annual jamabandis corrected up to date would be prepared, and would have full legal authority. A note on the subject was submitted by the Director of Surveys in Bengal, but no report had been received respecting it when the year closed.

THE total destruction of the once renowned city of Thebes adds to the havoc caused by the serious and prolonged shocks of earthquakes which have visited Greece. Thebes, or Thiva, the chief city of Bœotia, has undergone many vicissitudes, and dwindled until the population numbered not more than 4,000. The town is, or was, situated on a height formerly occupied by the citadel of Cadmus, to whom tradition ascribes the foundation of the city 1,500 B.C. It is nearly midway between the Gulf of Corinth and the Eubean Sea. The Parsees of Bombay, who are proud of their descent from the ancient Persians, will sympathise with Thebes in its most recent calamity when they are reminded that the city espoused the Persian interest when the great struggle between the East and the West was fought out in the spacious times of Darius and Xerxes. The community underwent many misfortunes in consequence of the ill-will with which the rest of the Greeks regarded Theban philandering with the enemy of Hellas. It was no doubt with a politic view to satisfy Greek patriotic feeling that Alexander the Great at the outset of his career made the unfortunate city the scape-goat of the Greek conspiracy fomented against him by Demosthenes. He left not one Theban stone standing on another, and sold the inhabitants men, women, and children, into slavery. The terrible "Child" whom the great orator derided before he set out on his, march and became a "Man" when he reached the confines of terrified Greece, spared only the house of Pindar—a poet whose poetry he admired—a tribute to literary merit of a very exceptional kind. Having at one blow gratified the old grudge of the Greeks for the pro-Persian leanings of their Bœotian compatriots, and shown them what they had to expect if they failed in their duty, in his absence, he set out on his great expedition with a light heart for the conquest of the East. He overran Persia, and carried his victorious armies through the Punjab to the sea. The most brilliant period in the history of the famous city which was utterly destroyed, for the second time, on Friday last, was that in which Epaminondas and Pelapidas gave it the supremacy of Greece altogether a famous city, now once again in its history only a name and a heap of ruins.

DEAR old Scotland has stolen a march upon the sister countries in the matter of Home Rule. All Scottish business will in future be threshed out and virtually disposed of in a Grand Committee, consisting of the members from Scotland, assisted by fifteen members hailing from other parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. Balfour complained when Sir George Trevelyan moved the resolution which has now been carried by a majority of twenty-five, that while members from Scotland would deal as they pleased with measures affecting that country, England, Ireland, and Wales will have no such immunity from the interference of members from beyond the Tweed. It remains to be seen whether England and Wales will respectively claim equal privilege with Scotland. If they do they will assuredly succeed in making good their claim. A proposal made some time ago that Irish questions should be referred to a Grand Committee of members from Ireland, with a slight infusion of members from the rest of the Kingdom, fell through, because it was more than doubtful whether the measures recommended by such a Committee would be accepted as a matter of course by the House at large. That doubt can scarcely arise in regard to Scottish legislation, which usually proceeds upon lines which are unfamiliar to the Southron. If an English Grand Committee were in existence during the last Session there would probably have been no Parish Councils' Act, for the Conservatives and Unionists being the stronger, certainly would not have allowed the Government Bill to pass.

THE Bill to disestablish and disendow the Church in Wales was introduced on Thursday last, the 26th April. It is doubtful if a Bill which will be fought "line by line, and word by word," will get through the Committee stage in the House of Commons; we may safely predict that it will not pass the House of Lords. Its first provision is to remove the Welsh Bishops from the Upper House. The Bench of Bishops has been greatly thinned during the present reign, and it is tolerably certain that the process will continue until the House in which the Lords Spiritual once outnumbered the Lords Temporal will become wholly secular. But that time is not yet come, and the introduction of Mr. Asquith's Bill so late in the Session will not perceptibly hasten its advent. The Bill is apparently far more far-reaching and uncompromising than that introduced in 1868 dealing with the Church of Ireland which left that Church very well endowed. It provides annuities for the actual incumbents, and devotes the funds to secular objects—hospitals, technical education, village halls, and the like. It will now be for the thirty Welsh members pledged to disestablishment to keep the Bill well to the front. But it has some formidable competitors—the Registration Bill, which makes provident provision for Ministerial exigencies at the next General Election—the Evicted Tenants Bill and the contentious Clauses of the Budget. The Eight Hours Miners Bill which has been read a second time but has still to get through Committee.

It has been noticed during the past week by the residents of Malabar Hill and the Fort that the water supplied has had an offensive taste and smell. Numerous complaints were made; and when it was found that these conditions continued, the Water Department took steps to shut off the Tulsi supply altogether. This was done, we understand, on Friday morning last. The districts usually supplied with Tulsi water are now supplied with Tansa, and it is hoped that by to-day or to-morrow, the arrangements will be such as to afford a fairly satisfactory supply both as regards quality and quantity.

THE election of a Councillor to the University seat on the Bombay Corporation, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. R. G. Oxenham, will take place in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall between 4 to 6 p.m., Wednesday, May 8. The voting will be by ballot.

A PONDICHERRY correspondent writes:—"There seems to be some hitch after all in regard to the commencement of the works of the Karrikal-Peralam Railway, notwithstanding the final completion of the necessary preliminaries for making a beginning. The required sanction of the Government of India to construct portions of the line through British Territory was obtained long ago, and his Excellency the Viceroy moreover ordered that the land needful for the railway works should be made over to the French Colony free of charge. As a matter of fact the Government of India gave the Pondicherry Administration a great deal more in the shape of rights and privileges than it asked for. The French Government authorised and negotiated the loan requisite for the construction of the railway, and the sanction of the Conseil-General indispensable to the final completion of the financial arrangements, was accorded at its late Extraordinary Session held in Pondicherry on the 29th March last. But no signs of active operations in connection with the works are so far visible. It is rumoured that the cause of delay is due to the unwillingness of the Pondicherry Administration to accept certain terms and conditions which the South Indian

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHINA AND RUSSIA IN THE PAMIRS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Chinese Minister has concluded a *modus vivendi* with Russia in the Pamirs based upon mutual concessions.

ANARCHISTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Italian anarchists Verrara and Polti have been committed for trial.

THE SCOTCH GRAND COMMITTEE.

The Commons have passed the Scotch Grand Committee Bill by a majority of twenty-five votes.

THE BRAZILIAN REFUGEES.

The Brazilian insurgents (including Admiral da Gama), who were in the custody of the Portuguese have escaped.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

UTTER DESTRUCTION OF THEBES.

A prolonged shock of earthquake was experienced in Greece yesterday and Thebes was utterly destroyed.

The shocks of earthquake in Greece continue, and thousands have been rendered homeless. The distress and panic among the inhabitants are terrible. Fully three hundred people perished prior to yesterday's shock.

SCOTCH PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Scotch Parish Councils Bill has been introduced in the Commons.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. Edward Poynter, R.A., has been appointed Director of the National Gallery.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian troopship Euphrates has arrived at Portsmouth.

BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The steamer Deepdale is ashore in the Suez Canal and blocking the way.

LATER.

The steamer Deepdale has got off and the Suez Canal passage is again clear.

AN ANARCHIST SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

The anarchist Henry, who threw the bomb in the Cafe at the Great Northern Terminus here, has been tried and sentenced to death. The prisoner was perfectly nonchalant throughout the trial, and said he regretted the explosion did not kill more bourgeois.

MR. BAINES' RETURN TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

Mr. Baines, having finished his work in connection with the Indian Census, now returns from England to the Bombay Presidency for regular duty in the Civil Service there.

THE LINKING-UP OF NARROW GUAGE RAILWAYS.

Colonel Gracey, who was summoned to Simla in connection with the question of Linking-up the Narrow Guage Railways, has returned to his post in these Provinces.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Biggwither, just returned from furlough, has been posted to Assam as Public Works Secretary, Mr. Nightingale, officiating in that appointment, reverts to Bengal.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE MINTS.

The *Pioneer* says it has the best authority for stating that the question of re-opening the Mints is not before the Government of India in any shape or form.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Gul Mahomed, Afghan Demarcation officer for Baluchistan section of the frontier, has returned to the neighbourhood of Domandi, after visiting Kabul to receive the final instructions from the Amir will, probably, join Captain McMahon shortly, and the work of demarcation will then begin.

MAXIM GUNS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Maxim guns in all have now been ordered for the Indian Army; of these four has been provided for instructional purposes at schools of musketry; forty-eight for field army; and the majority of others for defensive positions on the North-West frontier.

GILGIT AFFAIRS.

Five annual reliefs of regular and imperial service troops within the limits of the Gilgit Agency will be arranged next month, so that movements may begin on the opening of the Kashmir passes in June.

Arrangements also are proceeding for forwarding the usual supplies to Gilgit by the Kashmir route.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

The Secretary of State has authorised the Government of India to proceed with the drafting of the Indian Merchants' Shipping Bill at once. The Bill itself will be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council early next month at the Calcutta Sessions.

BILLS BEFORE THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

During the Current Legislative Session at Simla, the Bills amending the Volunteers Act of 1869; the Foreign Jurisdiction Extradition Act of 1879; and the Code of Civil Procedure will be proceeded with; also a Fugitive Criminals Surrender Act Bill; a Bill providing for the registration of boats in Burma; and a measure for excluding Military and Naval buildings from the operation of Municipal regulations.

ACQUITTAL OF GUNNER ROFFEY.

The trial of Gunner Roffey, for the alleged murder of a Mahomedan fakir, terminated, at the North-West Provinces High Court on Saturday, in the acquittal of the accused.

The Judge summed up against the prisoner and accepted unreservedly the story of the bearmen and monkeymen, and rejected as concocted the evidence the British soldiers gave for the defence.

KILLED BY A TIGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 29.

Colonel Hutchinson, Trigonometrical Survey, was killed by a tiger while out in camp near Belgaum. Deceased had wounded the tiger badly when it sprang on him, tore his thigh and abdomen, killing him instantly. Deceased was brought to Belgaum, where he was interred on Saturday. Great sympathy is felt here, as the deceased was very popular.

FEEDER LINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Surveys of the various proposed railway branches which were submitted to the Public Works Department at the commencement of the Simla season have been considered and orders will be passed shortly. It is generally understood that the Government of India will allow approved lines to be worked according to the Government Resolution of November last.

THE EXEMPTION OF COTTON.

NO HOPE OF AMENDMENT.

Copies of suggestions from the Bombay Presidency Association and other public bodies concerning the recent Tariff Bill have been sent to the Secretary of State for consideration; although it has now been decided that the Government of India will take no action in the matter for the present.

VOLUNTEER ARMOURIES.

The grant of Rs. 30,000 for providing armouries, magazines of head-quarters, &c., has been allotted to Volunteer Corps as under:—Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps, Rs. 3,385; Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, Rs. 4,500; 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, Rs. 936; Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, Rs. 2,000; Yercaud Rifle Volunteers, Rs. 40; Assam Valley Mounted Rifles, Rs. 2,000; Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 2,302; Moulmein Volunteers, Rs. 3,000; 4th Administration Battalion N.-W. Provinces Volunteers, Rs. 6,837, and Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Corps, Rs. 5,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 29.

H. M. S. Lapwing from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 3-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	100⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 1/8
Bar Silver	29 3/16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	52,000	bales.
" " " Surats	nil	"
" " Imports of Cotton	64,000	"
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,735,000	"
" " Surats	27,000	"

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER

THE number of passengers who left Bombay on Saturday last by the mail steamer Assam was much smaller than that of the two or three preceding mail-days, and there was therefore a corresponding abatement in the excitement and interest inseparable from the departure of those hurrying homeward at this season of the year. Among those who left by the Assam were Mr. N. C. Macleod, barrister-at-law, Surgeon-Colonel A. Cameron, General Stuart, Mr. J. H. Lascelles, Major Torrie, Lieutenant Bayley, Captain W. J. Newell, Mr. Sorabjee N. Cooper, Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Muncherjee D. Dinshaw Adenwalla, &c. The Parsee friends and relations of the last two gentlemen assembled at the Apollo Bunder to wish them *bon voyage*, decorating them with garlands of flowers as the symbols of good luck and prosperity. Three cheers were heartily given for them as the steam launch moved away from the Bunder steps. Among those present were Messrs. H. W. Barrow, W. Pearson, H. Brewin, Jehangir Hormusjee Modi, Nowrojee Ardasir Kaka, Cowasjee Byramjee, Merwanjee P. Tuback, M. B. Moos, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Muncherjee E. Morris, Sorabjee Bomonjee Master, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Dr. R. N. Ranina, Dr. Framjee D. Divecha, Dr. N. H. Chowksi, Dr. Dosabhoy C. Patel, Messrs. Shapurjee B. Bharocha, K. N. Kabrajee, Perozsha Rustomjee, H. C. Coorlawalla, Byramjee D. Banajee, Byramjee R. Dalal, N. B. Masani, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Dadabhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Jehangir P. Vakil, Manoksha C. Taleyarkhan, Nasserwanjee Coyajee, Burjorjee Dellymeherjee, Cowasjee N. Vulsara, &c.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two races were held under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association, on Saturday afternoon. The following are the handicap allowances and result of both the races sailed at 4-30 p.m.:—

Names of Boats.	Senta.	Blue Bell.	Mannikin	Time of arrival.
	M.	M.	M.	H. M. S.
†Melody	3	5	8	5 51 15
Senta	..	2	5	5 56 20
Blue Bell	...	...	3	6 3 20
Mannikin	...	...	...	6 13 25

Ships' Boats.

Nellie	Did not start.

	H. M. S.
Edith	6 14 45
†Eve	6 6 29
Canning's 3rd Cutter	6 29 30

† 1st Prize.

The wind was west by south. For both the races the course to be taken was the same as No. 1 in the list. From the Pilot Schooner, leaving it to port, round Fairway Buoy in direction of Gulf Island, leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Pilot Schooner.

It is difficult to say anything about the late Marquis of Ailesbury—who died so suddenly at the house of some friends in Brixton—without violating the precept *Demortuis nil nisi bonum*. One excuse (says the *St. James's Gazette*) may be pleaded in extenuation of a miserable and wasted career. "At the age of four the heir to an illustrious title and a vast estate was practically deprived of parental care, and grew up amidst surroundings little calculated to fit him for making the best of his life. It is said that he was sincerely attached to his grandfather, whom he succeded in the peerage less than eight years ago; but he certainly yielded to none of the civilising influences which that steady-going politician and trusty courtier might well have exercised over a more promising subject. Two qualities poor Lord Ailesbury certainly possessed, but they were not calculated to be of much service to him. He displayed now and again a sort of bull-dog courage, which would have been useful had a happier fate compelled him to win fame in the prize-ring, or possibly on the battlefield. Moreover, he was never for a moment humbugged by the servile flattery of the crew that gathered round him in his palmier days, and he seldom lost an opportunity of expressing his cynical contempt for his associates. Lord Ailesbury never took his seat in the House of Lords, and has left no children—both of which facts may be remembered with gratitude. His uncle, Lord Henry Brudenell-Bruce, who represented North-West Wilts in the last Parliament, now succeeds to the Marquisate and to the Earldom of Cardigan; but the 60,000 acres and the rent-roll of £80,000 a year have been seriously diminished by his predecessor's extravagance, and generations must elapse before this magnificent property can possibly be restored to its former value. Lord Ailesbury's life was insured for £100,000—it is said for the benefit of the 'well-known financier' who had advanced him enormous sums on his estates.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 6.

A WORD IN SEASON.

WHEN a great weekly review—it must be great, because the periodical is published at sixpence—devotes three columns of its valuable space to a subject upon which it declares that its readers are profoundly ignorant, I look for something out of the common or ordinary run of sporting literature. I did not look in vain. I see that the scratching of Cloister for the Grand National Steeplechase is magnified into a national calamity, and the losses incurred by the masses of the population are compared with the far-reaching and ruinous results of the Liberator frauds. This is made a peg on which to hang a violent tirade against betting. I do not agree with either the "facts" or the "views" of the writer. That is, however, a matter of small consequence. I wish to point out two matters of importance in connection with this subject. First of all, I do not believe that the scratching of Cloister "means misery and poverty in hundreds of homes, crippled resources in thousands of others, and misfortune and disappointment from one end of the land to the other." When a horse is at such a ridiculously short price as Cloister was, ever since the publication of the weights the "foolish herd," the masses do not tumble over one another to invest their money on it. No, they look for an animal with some pretensions to affect a coup, and "upset the pot," and they search for a candidate at what are commonly called more remunerative odds. Personally, I do not believe that clerks have robbed their masters and that husbands have robbed their wives of the necessaries of life to back Cloister. There was so precious little to gain, even if the horse won. The people who have kept Cloister at the head of the quotations have been men with money, professional backers, and commercial and professional men who find "a gamble" one of their enjoyments in life. That is one point. Moreover, throughout this long preachment I don't find a single word of sympathy for the owner of Cloister. Surely this honourable and straightforward gentleman needs a kindly word. In this instance you have a gentleman who loves sport for the sake of the pleasure it affords, who has no greater satisfaction in this world than to see a noble, high-spirited and honest horse, of which he is the proprietor, win a race which has a history and achieve a new record by doing so for the second year in succession, under what was prior to 1893, considered a prohibitive impost. Mr. Grant, the owner of Cloister, not only lost a chance of winning the Grand National again, in itself a sufficiently exasperating circumstance, but in order, as he thought to recoup himself, threw away the opportunity of capturing the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase, in addition to losing all his bets. I say that I search in vain for consolation for Mr. Grant. And yet this is not the lot of the owners of thoroughbreds which run on the turf. The owner of horses has terrible expenses to face, has many disappointments, has scores of small irritating circumstances to annoy him, and generally looks in vain for that soothing balm called sympathy. Be it my pleasure to show, then, that owners as a class are entitled to more kindly thought, and that it is a very difficult task to make racing pay now-a-days. You may say that this is a very sordid and unsportsmanlike way to look at matters. Nevertheless, turf finance is a subject that compels reflection at times even to the richest.

THE HORSES CONNECTED WITH THE TURF.

We can first of all learn some useful lessons by looking at the capital involved in racing, and the possible returns for the money so invested. It is calculated that there are always about 10,000 horses either actually on the turf, preparing for the turf, or breeding for the turf. On referring to the last volume of the Stud Book, published in August, 1893, which brings the figures down to the end of 1892, I am struck by the fact that the breeding of horses is now largely on the increase. Indeed, it is stated that there are 1,400 breeders of equine stock. The brood mares accounted for in 1889 were 3,979; in 1890, 4,081; in 1891, 4,498; and in 1892, 4,930. Here we have an increase of close upon 1,000 mares in four years. If, however, we take off the last return for 1892, the mares mated with half-bred sires, those who died the preceding season, and those sent abroad, we shall find that the brood mares in the hands of the 1,400 breeders total about 4,600. The foals born in 1889 were 2,360; in 1890, 2,503; in 1891, 2,787; and in 1892, 3,040, so that we may safely say there are considerably over 2,500 foals per season. Then it may be taken as a fact that there are about 400 more or less well-known stallions, although, probably, not half of these command the respect of buyers of bloodstock for racing purposes. Next come we to the horses in training. Last year—1893—no fewer than 2,602 different animals took part in contests under Jockey Club Rules. This is a greater number than in any previous season. In 1892 the figures were 2,559; in 1891, 2,306; and in 1890, 2,102. Over 2,500 ran in 1868-69-70. Taking one consideration with another, I fancy we shall not overstep the mark if we say that considerably over 2,000 horses run every season. If we put the figures at 2,500 we then obtain the total of 10,000, with which I started. The figures will be 4,600 brood mares, 2,500 foals, 400 stallions, and 2,500 horses in training, which makes up the 10,000.

THE CAPITAL INVESTED.

Now, the next thing to do is to assess the value of these 10,000 animals. Considering that of two horses foaled on the same day in the same stud one has been running for the Derby while the other, standing in the shafts of a vehicle, has been looking on at the great race, it will be confessed that the task is one of no little magnitude. For the yearlings sold at auction during 1893 the highest price obtained was 3,000 guineas and the lowest five guineas. Hence, I repeat that to estimate the worth of these 10,000 animals is no easy matter. When we know that a dozen of Hermit's progeny realised 20,000 guineas, and three Sterlings 6,100 guineas, when we recall that Sir Blundell Maple gave 6,000 guineas alone for Childwick, now four years old, by St. Simon—Plaisanterie, it certainly does become hard to fix their value. Under these circumstances let us turn to one of the best books ever published, namely "Ruff's Guide to the Turf"—the spring edition of which was published the other day. The compilers of this marvellous volume—without which no racing man's library is complete—show that in 1889 the average price of the yearlings sold at public auction was 300 guineas, in 1890 351 guineas, in 1891 275 guineas, in 1892 221 guineas, and in 1893 218 guineas. Do not be alarmed. These figures do not prove a permanent decline in the value of thoroughbreds, for only in 1886 the average was 215 guineas. At any rate, this makes the average price of yearlings from 1889 to 1893 inclusive 273 guineas. But the brood mares and stallions and many of the horses in training are worth vastly more than this—although others are not nearly so valuable. However, I think it will be fair if we say that the 10,000 are each worth £300. Such an estimate has been arrived at before on different premises. That would make the capital invested in horseflesh £3,000,000.

THE COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Now no owner can keep a horse in training and race him under £280 per annum. In the first place a horse which is placed with a good trainer will have to be paid for at the rate of 50s., or £3 per week, and if the horse be trained at Newmarket there is the heath tax to be added to the many other incidentals only known to owners. We must add to this the subscriptions for the entry of the horse in various races, his travelling to and from his quarters to different meetings, and the fees of the jocky to ride the animal. An owner may be allowed credit by his trainer, but Messrs. Wetherby, the clerks of courses, and jockeys expect prompt payment. They have no appreciation of either book debts or bad debts. You may nod to a bookmaker, but racing law will not allow an owner to do this sort of thing with a licensed official or a jockey. Few people, except those who have them to pay, have any idea of the vast sums that some owners of racehorses spend in entrance fees. For some time past it has been common to find fashionably-bred two-year olds commencing the flat racing season with 60 or 70 engagements, and scores of others not quite so aristocratically connected with from 40 to 50 liabilities. Entrance money and forfeits can soon run up to £20 or £30 per week. Owners seem at length to have found this out. "Truth" the other day pointed out that the volume of "Races to Come" for 1894 shows only a couple of two-year olds with more than 50 engagements, and only eight with between 40 and 50. However, making all due allowance for economy, wherever that is possible in a racing stud, it may be taken for granted that it costs £250 a year to keep a horse for flat-racing. Taking then 5,000 horses as either in training or to be trained, and excluding the sires and dams, we see that the annual expenditure, in addition to the capital invested, amounts in the aggregate to £1,250,000. If we allow interest on the £3,000,000, at say 5 per cent., we must add to the £1,250,000 an annual charge on the money sunk of £1,50,000, which brings the total yearly expenditure of racehorse owners up to £1,400,000.

THE STAKES TO BE WON.

If owners are to be adequately recouped for their outlays it is then evident that it ought to be possible for them to win this sum back in stakes. As a matter of fact they have no such opportunity. The actual sum won in stakes by owners in one season has never yet to my knowledge reached half-a-million of money, to say nothing of £1,400,000. The stakes distributed in 1893 amounted to £460,512 7s. 0d., so that the owners of the country are practically left to face a deficit of a million sterling. No doubt is seems very encouraging to read that Mr. H. McCalmont headed the list of winning owners last year with £25,431, that the Duke of Westminster was second with £16,623, the Duke of Portland third with £15,804, Sir B. Maple fourth with £10,746, and Mr. Douglas Baird fifth with £10,625. But these sums do not represent gain. They are not absolutely winnings. I should like to see the profit and loss account of these five gentlemen who ran into five figures in 1893. Many and many an owner's "winnings," I'll be bound, represent the relation between pence and pounds, when compared with the expenditure. It is given to but few to enjoy the remarkable successes of Lord Falmouth and the present Duke of Portland, for instance. The late Lord Falmouth was at the head of the winning owners in 1874 with £15,975, in 1875 with £21,153, in 1877 with £34,378, in 1878 with £37,569, and in 1880 with £16,061, Between 1871 and 1883 he won £226,654 10s. in stakes. Altogether his horses secured about £300,000. His stud was never very large, and it is calculated that he made a profit of £200,000. In addition he sold his stud for the grand aggregate of 111,680 guineas. And Lord Falmouth was not a gambler. Sir George Chetwynd says that in the midst of Lord Falmouth's racing career Lord Rosebery, who is a rare humourist, had 100 forms printed, beginning "My dear Falmouth,—Allow me once again to congratulate you on the success of your horse——in another classic race, etc., so that he only required to fill in the name of the animal. One day Lord Falmouth neatly retaliated on Lord Rosebery by sending him a similar form, the occasion being when Kermesse beat Dutch Oven in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. In his younger days Lord Falmouth used to have a bet. Once when the racing was over a friend asked him how he "stood on the day." "I'm quits on the day," was the answer given in a somewhat triumphant tone. The rejoinder was that it was less troublesome to be quits on the day by not betting at all. From that moment Lord Falmouth gave up betting. Two historical wagers are recorded of Lord Falmouth. It will be remembered that he bet Mrs. Scott, the wife of his trainer, sixpence that Queen Bertha did not win the Oaks. As Queen Bertha defeated her rivals Lord Falmouth procured a new sixpence from the Mint, which was then encircled in crystals, and encircled by three rows of black pearls, brilliants and rubies—emblematic of his lordship's racing colours. Another bet was a new hat on the St. Leger of 1876 between Lord Falmouth and Lord Alington, the latter backing Childeric against Jannette. Lord Alington offered a sovereign in payment, when Lord Falmouth laughingly replied: "Oho, no, our bet was a new hat; and mine cost thirty shillings each." One day at York Mr. Chaplin offered to bet Lord Falmouth any sum from a "monkey" upwards that Hermit became the sire of a Derby winner before Kingscraft. Said Lord Falmouth: "No, I don't wish to bet. When you are trying to convince your audience in the House of Commons with your views you don't bet with them about it." "No," Mr. Chaplin is credited with answering, "but I should like to." Thus you see the gambling spirit was not strong within Lord Falmouth, who recouped himself on the Turf without its aid. The Duke of Portland, as I told you last December, has been wonderfully successful. The Duke of "Donovan" began racing in 1881, and from 1885 to 1893 inclusive the stakes with which he was credited amounted to the gigantic total of £176,195 5s. 5d. When we add to this the Duke's income from St. Simon it must be acknowledged that he has made the Turf pay with only such moderate betting as pleases him. But these instances are almost as rare as Koh-i-noor diamonds.

A PREMIUM ON BETTING.

What then has the ordinary owner to do to make ends meets, to recoup himself at least in some measure for this large annual outlay? Why of course he resorts to extensive betting. One hears a great deal of talk now-a-days about the gigantic stakes which are run for. Truly we have the Eclipse Stakes and kindred institutions, but it would be better for the Turf generally if there was a general levelling up of prize-money instead of these mammoth monetary attractions at a few meetings. And then I bid you remember that nearly all the stakes run for are provided by the owners, and not by the companies who so blatantly advertise the vast sums to be run for on their courses. Most of the money to be won really belongs to the gentlemen whose horses compete for it. In the case of these mammoth stakes probably 200 owners each place an equal sum of money in a pool in order that one of them may capture the lot. The great British public assemble in their thousands to watch the animals run, and in nearly every instance the racecourse company take the receipts at the gate and stick to them. The owners of racehorses and the public between them make horse-racing possible in England, while speculators annex the profits. The present system puts a premium on betting so far as the owner is concerned. It makes the stake generally a minor matter because, except in a few instances, it is comparatively insignificant. The owner wants to back his horse to win him something, and to do this quietly in these days of telegraph, touts, and tipsters requires some very adept manœuvring. Therefore I say that when an owner has a good horse, and that animal evidently possesses a capital chance of winning an important event, and has been backed for it—that gentleman deserves a full measure of sympathy, especially if he be an honest, upright, chivalrous sportsman, when disaster overtakes him.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

I have only just touched the fringe of a very large subject, and presented a rough general balance sheet I have not said a word about the lottery of private breeding in which owners indulge. I have been unable to enter into the bad luck of many gentlemen who purchase yearlings and horses at very high prices, only to see them walking about as costly failures. I have moreover not alluded to the personal expenses of the owners of thoroughbreds in attending race meetings. There are about 260 days of each year devoted to flat-racing at different centres. Of course it is unavoidable that some of the meetings clash, but the expenses of owners who go racing with any regularity must be very heavy. A well-known millionaire, who was not what is known as a "flat," has lost money on the Turf at the rate of £3,000 a month. Even Mr. Merry, the well-known iron-master, declared that if he had never looked upon a gamecock, a terrier dog, or a race-horse, he would have been a quarter of a million richer. When I think of these things, and endeavour to realise the expenses of owners, and the worries and troubles of racing generally—why then I feel sorry for Mr. Grant. I have no sympathy for the professional backer who has lost his money over Cloister. The professional backer deserves all he wins and all he loses. If any poor man has suffered through the collapse of Cloister that is another story. But the poor man who bets relishes "good odds," and not a "short price," with the chance of a fall or an accident thrown in.

THE foreign Ministers at Pekin, in a letter addressed to the Tsung Li Yamen, expressing their conviction that the outbreaks against foreigners are chiefly due to the Chinese officials, demand—(1) Full protection for missionaries, their employes, and native Christians; (2) that natives who have been maltreated for their friendliness to the murdered missionaries in Sungpu shall be allowed to return to their homes in safety; and (3) that the Imperial Edict of 1891 shall be renewed and placarded throughout the province of Hupeh.

THE DARING BURGLARY IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF THE CULPRITS AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.

IN connection with the daring burglary, on Thursday night, in the office of a native firm, at Mombadevi Tank Road, reported in our Saturday's issue, the police continued their inquiries with indefatigable zeal and energy and succeeded in tracing the offenders within twenty-four hours after the occurrence was brought to their notice. Every credit is due to Mr. Grennan, the Divisional Superintendent of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, for the skill and ability they have displayed in successfully capturing the culprits and recovering the whole of the stolen property. The office of the firm of Rowji Sakalchund is situated on the second floor of a house, at Mombadevi Tank Road, near Pydhownee. Adjoining the office on the same floor there is a "strong room," in which the safe of the firm has been kept. There is a window in the strong room, which opens to a firewood depot, running parallel to the house, and as the space between the stack of wood and the walls of the house is only about three feet, the burglars must have first got upon the stack of wood by means of a ladder which was found there. Thence having jumped on the cornice of the window, the thieves must have made their entry into the room by forcibly removing one of the iron bars. At the time the burglars entered the strong room, there were some coolies in charge of the depot, but they were all sleeping on the road outside. On the midnight of the 26th instant, the cashier or kiledar of the firm of Rowji Sakalchund placed in the safe a box containing Rs. 25,325, consisting of currency notes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 and some notes of smaller value. Besides this money, there was also gold jewellery, of the value of Rs. 15,000 in the safe, the key of which the cashier usually kept on the latch of the door of the strong room, while the key of the lock was carried about by him. Having locked the safe and secured the door of the strong room, the kiledar went to sleep. On awaking the following morning and opening the door of the room as usual, he found one of the bars of the window facing the stack of firewood removed and some of the contents of the safe strewn about the floor. On examining the safe he discovered that jewellery and currency notes of the value of Rs. 30,000 had been stolen therefrom. He at once informed the police, and Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Khan Bahadur, Superintendent Grennan, Inspector Standford, Inspector Roshanali, Jamadars Mahomedalli and Meajan, and Subedar Tatia Luximon immediately proceeded to the house, and having inspected the place, held a consultation. They unanimously came to the conclusion that the theft had been committed in consequence of information supplied by some one connected with the firm. Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, also went to the premises, and after thorough inquiries came to the same conclusion. While inquiries were being made an accident of a somewhat serious nature took place. In order to see how the bars of the window could have been removed, or whether they could yield to the force of the efforts of a single individual, Mr. Vincent directed Inspector Standford to remove one of the bars, which he did, but the bar came out with such force that it struck Mr. Gell on the side of his nose, causing a wound thereon, while Mr. Standford was also struck on the left side of his head, inflicting a semicircular wound of about three inches long, exposing the bone. In both cases there was profuse bleeding. Mr. Standford, whose injuries were the most serious, was at once removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where the wound having been dressed, he was sent home. He is now confined to bed, and it will probably be some days before he is able to resume his duties. Mr. Gell who fortunately escaped with comparatively slight injury, continued to take part in the inquiry. It was ascertained that two men, named Sakalchund Purbhoodas and Jaichhund Huridass, were seen hovering about the place on the previous evening. Both of these men were immediately sent for, and at about 11 o'clock, on the same night, while the inquiry was going on at the Dhobi Talao Police Station, the Sirdar and Mr. Grennan received information that Sakalchund had given Rs. 20 to a friend of his on the same morning to feed cows, and that he was making preparation to leave for his native country at Kathiawar. Having got this clue, Sakalchund was brought to the Dhobi Talao Police Station, where he made a confession that the theft had been committed by Nathoo Amir, residing at Banyan Road, and Chuckoo Trecum, residing at Coombharwada, in consequence of information supplied by him. He added that the information regarding the safe and the way to enter the "strong room" was supplied to them by a menial servant in the employ of the firm of Javer Patelia. The Sirdar then went to the house of Nathoo and Mr. Grennan to that of Chuckoo. Nathoo's room was found locked up, and on inquiry it was ascertained that he and his wife had left the house that evening. Fortunately Chuckoo was found on the road at Coombharwada, and on searching his person a gold necklace, a silver waist chain, and Rs. 13-6-0 in cash were found. On going into his house at Coombharwada the police discovered a brass pot containing ornaments and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 14,000. The police then proceeded to the house of Sakalchund, who produced from his room currency notes and property, of the value of Rs. 2,000, while Jaichund Hurry surrendered notes and valuables to the extent of Rs. 650. Having recovered the above property, the Sirdar, Mr. Grennan, and other police officers returned at about 2 o'clock on the following morning to the Dhobi Talao Police Station, where they met the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Vincent, after hearing the result of the inquiry, sent telegrams to Wadhwan and Ahmedabad, where Nathoo and his wife Kesser were said to have gone. In the meantime the Sirdar, Mr. Grennan, and other police officers went to Grant Road Railway Station, and on inquiry ascertained that Nathoo and his wife Kesser had left by the mail train for Lukhtar with the intermediate tickets Nos. 194 and 195, and that they had taken a luggage receipt No. 65,742. If the absconding party had not taken out the luggage receipt, it would have been next to impossible to ascertain their destination. The Sirdar and Mr. Grennan then wired to the City Police Inspector at Ahmedabad, the Railway Police Inspector at Ahmedabad, and the Station Master at Lakhtar, requesting them to arrest the culprits and send them back to Bombay. On Saturday morning a telegram was received at the Byculla Head Police Office, from the City Police Inspector at Ahmedabad, stating that Nathoo and his wife Kesser had been arrested with currency notes of the value of Rs. 11,000 in their possession. It is very satisfactory that this serious burglary has so promptly been brought home to the real culprits.

THE TULSI WATER-SUPPLY.

YESTERDAY week the authorities of the Water Department discovered that the Tulsi Water was in a bad condition, and that both the taste and smell of the water was earthy. The authorities at once discontinued the supply of water from the Tulsi lake and opened the Tansa Lake to the districts which the former supplies. The Tansa service will probably be continued till to-morrow, when it is expected that the water in the Tulsi lake will be in a better condition and that the bad taste and smell will have disappeared. In consequence of the smaller total quantity the pressure will not be so good as usual, but in a day or two the Water Department hope to be able to give a fairly good supply, both as regards quality and pressure. The authorities have not yet discovered the cause of the sudden change in the taste of the water.

INTIMATION having been wired to the Rawalpindi police by the Officer Commanding the Hongkong Military Force that two Pathans of his battalion, who had left for the Punjab on furlough, were suspected of having arms and ammunition in their possession, the police there arrested the men at the railway station, and found one with two pistols and a hundred and fifty cartridges, and the other with one pistol and a hundred cartridges, in his possession. The arms have been confiscated, and the men fined Rs. 30 each.

REJOICINGS AT CAMBAY.

A CAMBAY correspondent writes to us under date April 27:—The gaze of the public was directed some three and a-half years ago to the State of Cambay. It was a woeful sight. Peasants were in revolt groaning under an inequitable system of land revenue. A company of soldiers had to be brought down to quell the insurrection, because the local so-called military levies were anything but efficient and the local police were in a state of crude helplessness. The pay of officers and men was about three or four months in arrears, and the Treasury was virtually empty with a load of debt of from four to five lakhs of rupees. The task of re-organization was entrusted to Major Kennedy supported by a staff of British officers. The results achieved show that the choice of Government was made with rare discrimination and insight. All the chief causes of disorder are removed. An equitable revenue assessment has been introduced, the revenue system is improved and all objectionable cesses abolished. All the debts have been paid off and there is now a balance in the Treasury of about two lakhs of rupees in cash and fifty thousand in grain. The police is thoroughly re-organized and well-disciplined and drilled. Irregular military levies have been reduced, all arrears in the Judicial Department are practically wiped off; where there were ten schools there are now about twenty-five; female education has received an impetus so much so that even the Moglai community is not without a share of it. About 139 articles are removed from the list of articles liable to octroi duties. Public works have received careful attention. The clock tower which was lying for a long time in a state of incompletion was completed. The courts are located in a spacious building. The name of Major Kennedy is perpetuated by the new Kennedy Hospital; great improvements have been made in the jail, and the Cambay section of the Petlad Road has been constructed at a heavy cost. Even the districts have their share of good things. New wells have been dug, new chowras built in several villages. All these improvements have been made not in a haphazard way but most systematically, and their foundations are laid so deep that not only will they last for a long time to come but a progressive development is ensured. The great tact, judgment, and discrimination of Major Kennedy combined with his strict sense of justice has enabled him to do all this within so short a time. He is loved equally by the people and by the officers of the State. If he had the hearty co-operation of his officers it was because he treated them kindly, trusted them, encouraged them in their work, and made them alive to a sense of their responsibilities by giving them powers within reasonable limits and improving their position. They also worked fearlessly, with zeal, and with a sense of justice, because Major Kennedy had by his own example as it it were instilled those feelings within them.

The period of Major Kennedy's administration has now come to a close. It is not to be expected that such a popular and deserving officer would be allowed to go away without an expression of gratitude from the people whom he has benefited so much. Since the 23rd of April Cambay has worn a holiday attire. Khan Saheb Nazumkhan, the brother of H. H. the Nawab, gave an evening party that day at Lal Baug in honour of Major Kennedy. The guests began to arrive at 5 o'clock. Mr. Aban Miya, the Public Works Department daroga, had arranged the illuminations so nicely, and all the other arrangements were so perfect that the outward arrangements seemed to reflect the happy inward feelings of the guests. As night came on, fire-works were opened in and by the Naransar Tank. At about 8 o'clock flowers and *pan*, &c., were distributed, and the proceedings terminated by a happy speech from Mr. Pestonjee K. Modi, Inamdar of Balej, on behalf of Khan Saheb Nizam Khan in praise of Major Kennedy. The guests then all retired except Major Kennedy, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Foard and his Highness who were entertained at dinner by Khan Saheb Nazumkhan.

From the 23rd preparations were being made to give a hearty reception and welcome to Mr. Reid, the Commissioner, who was to bring the kharita of the restoration of H. H. the Nawab Saheb to his powers. Mr. Reid entered the Gowara gate at about 12 a.m. of the 24th, when a salute of thirteen guns was given to him. H. H. the Nawab Saheb on the 24th gave an evening party in honour of Major Kennedy at the Dewan-khana. The Commissioner was also there. The illuminations were perfect and never before was the Dewan-khana and its surroundings seen to such advantage. The evening closed with a display of good and skilfully manufactured fire-works. The guests enjoyed themselves very well, and refreshments were kindly provided them. The assembly dispersed after the usual distribution of flowers, and *pan*, &c., and the Commissioner and Major Kennedy with Mr. Foard and his family with Khan Saheb were entertained at dinner by H. H. the Nawab.

On the 25th a Durbar was held at the Dewan-khana at 7 a.m. The proceedings were solemn. The Commissioner, in a happy speech, recapitulated the improvements made in Cambay during the British Administration and presented the kharita of H. E. the Governor, about the restoration of his powers to the Nawab. Mr. Keshavlal, the Dewan, expressed, on behalf of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, his great obligations to Government and to Major Kennedy, and further said that the Nawab was fully alive to

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SUBSCRIBERS to the statue of Lord Roberts will be glad to learn that good progress is being made by the sculptor entrusted with the work. It has been modelled to scale in plaster, the artist having been privileged in receiving the personal assistance of both Lord and Lady Roberts. The model has been received by the Calcutta Committee, says the Allahabad paper, and has just been unpacked at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, where it has been approved and admired by the few who have yet been favoured with a view. It is said to be at once a most striking design, and in style unlike any of the public statues in Calcutta, especially in regard to the lofty pedestal which rests on four Corinthian pillars, while around the upper portion of the rectangular marble block within the pillars, is a frieze in relief representing the march from Cabul to Kandahar. At either side of the pedestal is a heroic size figure in bronze representing respectively Fortitude and Courage—these lend character to the work, and in the miniature are especially striking. Turning to the statue itself, the horse is a model of Lord Roberts's favourite charger that was ridden on the historic march, and the sculptor had the advantage of studying the animal also in the life. The figure of his Lordship arrests attention in its telling similarity to the original, and for the artist to have reproduced the expression of the face even in the clay model, promises well for the real work. In attire, the easy undress uniform of the march is well depicted, and the open posteen, also taken from the original, adds richness and spirit to the figure.

To prevent the recurrence of an incident similar to what happened a short time ago in the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, when a Parsee witness took his oath on the Bible, not having a copy of the Zendavesta at hand, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Panday, the Sheriff of Madras, has kindly presented the Egmore Court (as also the Black Town Magistrates' Court) with a copy of the Zoroastrian Scriptures. The gift has been thankfully accepted, and the book is to be seen on the ledge of the witness-box along with the Protestant and Douay Bibles, the donor's name being inscribed on the title-page.

ON the Annandale road, Simla, near St. Bernard's, Mrs. James, of Violet Hill, accompanied by Miss King, of Calcutta, was endeavouring to pass a string of led ponies on a crowded road, when the first pony broke loose from the syce and kicked out furiously. Miss King's pony, which was nearest the khud, was forced over the wires and fell with its rider. Miss King rolled down hill, but she was able to cling to a tree just on the brink of the precipice some thirty feet deep. She was promptly rescued. Mrs. James owes her comparative safety to her skill and presence of mind, but she was badly kicked by the pony.

THE affray last year between an officer of the Gordon Highlanders and a few of the inhabitants of the village near Boileagunge, Simla, appears to have left bad blood behind, and a determination on the part of the villagers to provoke hostilities. A correspondent of the Lahore paper writes :—"Their attitude is one of animosity against the troops at Jutogh, and it is *not safe* for a soldier to go or come back from Simla alone after nightfall. Even in broad daylight the groups of natives who usually assemble on the streets near these villages stare insultingly at the soldier and appear to intentionally block his pathway, compelling him to walk out of his way to avoid collision. They also, a few nights ago, adopted a new means of annoyance, by rolling heavy stones down from the steep heights adjacent to the village on a few soldiers who were walking on the Jutogh and Simla road. Fortunately, however, none of the stones struck the soldiers who sought safety in flight, but some means should be adopted to prevent a continuance of these dangerous tactics."

AT the time when a department of Ethnographica inquiry was established in the N.-W. Provinces with Mr. W. Crooke as Honorary Director, Mr. E J. Kitts was asked to undertake the measurement of living subjects with a view to ascertaining the physical characteristics of different tribes, and when Mr. Kitts went on furlough in the spring of last year; the work was taken up by Surgeon-Captain Drake-Brockman. According to the general review of the provincial administration just published, Surgeon-Captain Brockman expects to complete his task this month. *Apropos* of anthropometry, writes the local paper by the way, Major W. B. Ferris, of the Bombay Political Department, has published an interesting brochure on the subject. Major Ferris had the advantage of studying the systems of M. Bertillon in Paris and Dr. Francis Galton at South Kensington at first hand; and he is convinced that anthropometrical observation can easily be introduced into Indian jails, and will greatly further the identification of criminals. His system is mainly that of M. Bertillon, but he dispenses with photographs, and substitutes finger-tip impressions in accordance with a method which Dr. Galton has elaborated. It is curious to recall that Sir William Herschell, when Collector of Hughli in the fifties, was in the habit of employing a system of finger-prints in the ordinary work of administration as a check on signatures. He found that this afforded him most valuable evidence of identity, and yielded admirable results. Attempts to repudiate signatures were abandoned as hopeless, while false impersonations by pensioners and others were quite discontinued. The matter was brought to the notice of the then Inspector of Jails, but by him pigeon-holed.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of about twenty respectable Muhammadan gentlemen belonging to the Anjuman-i-Numania, waited on Mr. Sime, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on the 14th instant, with the view of getting him to sanction the introduction of Muhammadan religious instruction in Government Board Schools for the benefit of the Muhammadan students. The result of the deputation is not yet known, but it is surmised that the request of the deputation will not be granted, as it is opposed to the policy of the Government, who wish to exercise the strictest neutrality in religious matters in this country.

THE Kashmir Budget for the new year has not yet received the sanction of the State Council, and heads of departments are in consequence somewhat inconvenienced. Mr. Kiernander, the Accountant-General, is, however, expected at Jammu during the month, and he will probably be present when the Budget, which has presented unusual difficulties owing to the necessity for large economies, receives the formal sanction of His Highness the Maharaja and State Council.

THE Admiralty have made arrangements to pay in subsidies this year to the Cunard, P. and O., White Star Line, and Canadian Pacific Steamships Companies, the sum of £33,847, for which sum the companies agree to hold at the disposition of the Admiralty the steamships Campania, Lucania, Teutonia, Majestic, Etruria, Himalaya, Australia, Empress of India, Empress of China, Empress of Japan, Victoria and Arcadia. In addition to these, the companies engage to hold the following vessels at the disposition of the Admiralty without further subsidy: Cunard Company, the Umbria, Aurania, and Servia; P. and O. Company, Britannia, Oceania, Peninsula, Oriental, Valetta, Massilia, Rome, Carthage, Ballarat, and Parramatta; White Star Line, the Britannic, Germanic, and Adriatic. Last year nine vessels only were held at the disposition of the Admiralty, and for five of these £21,972 was paid in subsidies.

CRITICISING the proceedings of the Ceylon Planters' Association, held a Newara Ellya, the other day, a Ceylon contemporary makes some significant remarks. It says :—"The committee in dealing learnedly with the influence of our import duty on tea, fails to show how—if reciprocity were established between India and Ceylon—the admission of Travancore tea to the Colombo market would, in the very least, damage Ceylon tea. Suppose even such were to be regarded as Ceylon tea, would it not sell in Colombo and in Mincing Lane, purely and solely on its merits? And with the average for Indian tea higher than that for Ceylon, it seems rather comical that we should maintain an import duty against our big neighbour, however useful it may be against Java and China teas."

MR. HODGES, Executive Engineer, who recently made the revised survey of the line of railway from Saugor to Katni, stands fast at Jubbulpore in order to be ready to begin the line in case it is required as a famine work. The question of the necessity of such a work rests with the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has applied to the Government of India for sanction to start the earthwork on the Katni-Saugor Railway between Saugor and Damoh, to find work for the ryots who have lost their means of subsistence by the total failure of the crops over this part of the country. It is sound policy to commence this railway without further delay, and before the people get weak from hardship and privation. We have always deprecated the excavation of tanks or the making of bunds as relief measures when works such as the Katni-Saugor Railway are available for the employment of the famine threatened population. However beneficial such minor works may be, they are at best only only measures of temporary relief and cannot in any sense be called famine protective works such as this short railway link may unquestionably claim to be, inasmuch as it would not only give present relief, but would also protect in the broadest sense the country through which it passes from the effects of scarcity in the future. As we have repeatedly pointed out before, writes a contemporary, it wants but this short link of about 117 miles to connect the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railway systems and to place for all time the rich granaries of Chhattisgarh in direct communication with the tract of country now affected, as also with the whole of Bundelkhand, Central India, Rajputana and the North-West. Not only would the construction of this railway be a famine protective work, but there is evidence in the trade statistics of the Central Provinces that it would be the means of bringing such a volume of additional traffic both to the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways as would appreciably enhance their present interest-earning powers.

A CASE of burial alive occurred at Bahawalpur a short time ago. A tailor addicted to smoking ganja is said to have fallen into a trance which his relatives mistook for death, and according to the custom among natives forthwith consigned his body to the grave. The following morning a native, while grazing sheep in the graveyard, heard cries for help proceeding from the hollow of a newly dug grave, and, native-like, instead of giving help, he carried the news to the town. Some men repaired to the spot after some time and found that the man supposed to be dead had revived and kicked off a part of the flimsy covering of the tomb, but had died subsequently from suffocation.

AT last the official orders, extending to the domiciled officers of the State Railways in India the same measure of relief in the matter of remittances already granted to the services generally, have emerged from the recesses of Sir E. C. S. Williams' India office box, and will be promulgated immediately. Happily their effect will be retrospective. It is understood that a meeting of the Chairmen of the various India lines having their chief offices in London, was to have taken place just after the mail left, in order that uniformity of action might be secured to the officers of both guaranteed independent companies.

THE Paris *Figaro* published the other day a long interview with "Mark Twain," who is now in Paris. He seems to have enjoyed mystifying his interviewer, who gives, in English, some choice remarks of the American humourist's, such as "Aoh! yis, the French administration is very funny." Interrogated as to the contemporary movement of literature, Mark Twain mentioned as the best writers of the day, in his opinion, Edgar Nye, James Witcomb Riley, Howells, and, above all, the lyric poet Keppling. As to Mr. Howells, he described him as "un auteur gai," whose work was closely assimilated to that of Mark Twain himself. What (asks the *St. James's Gazette*) do the immense Edgar Nye (brother of the late William Nye) and the illustrious James Witcomb say to this? Apropos of the foregoing, the *Echo de Paris* not long since discovered that Mr. Gladstone was the elder Brother of the Trinity, and now the talented "Severine" has made in its columns a series of still more brilliant discoveries. But in the first place (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) she has brought to light an English poet of surpassing talent named Sir Edwin Carnold, whose masterpiece is said to be "After Cakia-Mouni," doubtless a Hindu man of letters. Sir Carnolds would have been in closer keeping with the traditions of the French Press, but we are quite pleased with our Severine as she is, and when she proceeds to relate that a "magistral oratorio" was once performed at St. James's Ixal (a palace of mystery, indeed!), she is irresistible. But her most glorious feat is the discovery of a British musician and philosopher, whose name, to-day unknown, will to-morrow (she proudly says) be on every tongue. And who do you think it is, this man of genius? None other than Mr. Isidore de Lara! One would have thought his name was on enough tongues already. But there is no more resolute non-conductor of knowledge than the Channel, and no keener stimulus of discovery than ignorance.

REFERRING to the establishment of a British protectorate in Uganda, the Paris *Figaro* says :—"Now that the British Government has taken in hand the affairs of the British East Africa Company in Uganda, the French Government will be better able to obtain the reparation due to our missionaries." The *Siecle* publishes a report furnished by the French Central Africa Company of the seizure of the vessel Sergent Malamine by the British Niger Company. The French Company claims the intervention of the French Government to obtain from Great Britain the repayment of their actual disbursements, amounting to 332,690f., and of the cost of repairing the vessel, as well as compensation to the amount of 300,000f.

THE Duchess of Manchester was travelling in Spain with her maid, on Sunday (April 8), when a man entered the train, and at night he stole the bag of money and jewels which the maid held in her hand as she lay in the sleeping car. The woman's cries alarmed the guard; but the thief ocked himself in the lavatory until he had transferred the valuables to his own pockets, and then leaped from the train. He fell under the wheels, which broke both his legs, and he was otherwise seriously injured. The Duchess recovered her jewels and money, and continued her journey.

THE Technical Commission on the question of the construction of a great Nile reservoir in Egypt have (says the *Times*) presented to the Government a report expressing a unanimous opinion that a reservoir should be constructed in the Nile valley. They reject the Wady Rayan project as being too costly and for other reasons. Sir Benjamin Baker and Signor Torricelli are in favour of a dam at Assouan, and they approve the scheme of the Irrigation Department with modifications which will increase the estimates by £650,000. Sir Benjamin Baker says the Philæ temples could be raised above the water-level for £150,000. M. Boule rejects the Assouan scheme on account of its interference with the Philæ temples, and disapproves of all the Government projects.

THE days of Riaz Pasha's Ministry seem to be numbered. Lord Cromer's view of the situation as long since as March 9 is shown in his report just published on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt, and the Progress of Reforms :—"I cannot conceal from myself that the events of the last year, in so far as they have tended to create discord amongst the native and European elements of the Egyptian Administration, have in some degree jeopardised the steady continuance of those reforms which are essential to the well-being of all classes of the Egyptian population. The Government of Egypt is carried on by an administrative machinery of such peculiar delicacy and intricacy as to require most careful handling. It cannot with any degree of prudence be exposed to frequent shocks." The position of affairs in Cairo, which has been most unsatisfactory for some time past, is not improved by the facts reported by the *Daily News* :—"Collisions have occurred the last two nights between British and Egyptian soldiers, the latter being aided by civilians. Strong pickets under English officers are patrolling the town to-night. The fanatical feeling is daily stirred up by violent anti-British parties."

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

THE inquiry into the affairs of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, in liquidation, under Sections 162 and 214 of the Indian Companies Act, which opened in the District Court, Allahabad, on Monday, was continued on Tuesday before Mr. Blennerhassett.

The petitioners, Mr. Richard Wall, Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, Gokul Chand, Jaganath, ann Ghaneshwar Pershad Bhargavi appeared in person. The other two petitioners, Mr. Chapman and Gobind Rao Gori, were not present and were not represented.

The opposite party was represented as follows :—Mr. J. E. Howard, by Mr. Arthur Strachey, barrister-at-law, Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, vakil; Mr. Mann, by Mr. Wallach, barister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chunder Mukerji; Babu Baroda Charan Banerji, by Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji and Mr. Sarat Chander Chaterji, vakils; Mr. Gobind Ram, by Koomar Pormanand vakil. Mr. P. J. O'Hanlan appeared in person.

Munna Lal, further examined by Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji: The balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, shown him, was signed by him. He gave no assistance in preparing the balance-sheet except checking the totals. He prepared the Loan balance-sheet. The half-yearly accounts for this half year were audited by Gobind Ram and Piari Mohan. In this balance-sheet the sum of Rs. 2,66,293-2-0 was composed of the following items :—Bills discounted Rs. 1,46,503-15-5, petty discounts Rs. 20,535-15-10, and overddrafts Rs. 99,253-2-9. Hussein Buksh drew up the floating overdrafts balance-sheet. The premium account included payments of premiums of such policies as, if realised, would just cover the debt. The premium account amounted to Rs. 30,696-7-4 and the doubtful debt accout to Rs 42,363-1-2. These sums were included in the overdrafts, Rs. 99,253-2-9. In the statement of profit and loss for 30th June, 1890, there was the entry "By interest account, 43,758.14-7" He showed from the books of the bank the details of this entry.

At this stage counsel gathered round the witness-box examining the books and comparing entries, which gave Mr. Alston an occasion to object to counsel on the other side coming over to their part of the Court. The petitioners seemed somewhat at a loss as to the subject they should take up, and nearly half an hour was spent in examining the books with and without the informal explanations of the witness.

A start was now made with the account of Mr. B. Howard, and a little progress began to be made.

Witness stated in reply to Mr. Shama Charan that the interest (Rs. 371-0-8) on the account of Mr. B. Howard was included in the Rs. 43,758-14-7. It was realised in July 1890 by money borrowed from the bank by Mr. B. Howard. Mr. B. Howard mortgaged two houses with the bank, and from the loan Rs. 1,300 was paid to credit of his old account. The interest (Rs. 371-0-8) was entered as profit and paid away in dividends. On 1st January, 1888, Mr. B. Howard owed the bank Rs. 7,690-5-9. On 13th April, 1888, another loan of Rs. 7,766-4-6 was made to Mr. B. Howard on a bond dated 9th April, 1888. The whole amount of the loan was Rs. 20,000 but the payment extended over some time. This debt had been paid. The total interest on the loan was Rs. 4,025-0-1, and this was paid by a new bond in June 1890. A loan of Rs. 7,500 was given in December 1887, the interest on which in June 1890 was Rs. 2,224-5-3; of this interest Rs. 1,378-12-8 was realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 845-8-7 unrealised. The sum of Rs. 1,378-12-8 was not realised in cash. Of the debt of Rs. 7,500, Rs. 429-9-10 was debited to Mr. B. Howard on 31st December 1890.

As the petitioners were passing to the balance-sheet for 1891, Mr. Alston suggested that as a matter of convenience they should finish the balance-sheet for 1890 before leaving it.

Mr. Wall explained that he would take up the items of unrealised interest on the successive half-years in Mr. B. Howard's account. He would trace the account and then leave it.

Examination resumed: In the half-year ending December 1890, Rs. 435-6-3 was debited for interest on the Rs. 20,000 loan and was not realised.

The petitioners now got into difficulties over the exhibits, being unable to ascertain which of the exhibits contained the information they wanted, even with the help of the list which had been prepared the previous day by order of the Judge. They spent some time in consultation. Mr Shama Charan Mukerji, by direction of the Court, got paper and a pencil and copied down a passage in the witness's deposition, as dictated by the Court Reader, that would be likely to assist them.

Examination resumed: The profit for the half-year ending December 1890, was Rs. 14,258-11-1, but witness could not say if it was divided or not. He ascertained by reference to the books that a dividend was declared. In the half-year ending June 1891 in the statement of profit and loss there was the entry "By interest account Rs. 43,855-0-5. Of this sum Rs. 435-0-0 was debited to Mr. B. Howard's account and included in profits. In this case the bank got a judgment decree. In the half-year ending December, 1891, in the statement of profit and loss there was the entry. "By interest account Rs. 45,798-13-3." This sum included Rs. 418-2-5, interest on Mr. B. Howard's account, which was included in the profits.

The next subject on which the witness was examined was the account of the Railway Service Press. In June, 1891, on this account the sum of Rs. 457-7-5 was debited to interest and taken to profits. This loan was for Rs. 60,000 on the security of a bond. It was paid as follows :—Rs. 30,553-14-0 was paid to the Allahabad Bank, Rs. 6,940 was credited to the Agra Savings Bank itself on account of a debenture loan which the bank had taken, Rs. 1,519-11-7 was credited to the bank on account of a pro-note. Up to 30th June, 1891, Rs. 51,356-3-7 of this loan was paid, the balance was paid afterwards. There was a credit item of Rs. 55,500 the value of the Press. The balance was Rs. 6,419-5-7, of which Rs. 1,517-4-10 was on account of interest. The interest was taken to profits. The balance on 30th June, 1892, was Rs. 6,419-4-5. No interest was charged after that to the account. The balance of Rs. 6,419-4-5, was wiped off as a loss on 5th September, 1893. Rs. 13,875, one-fourth the value of the property, was debited on 4th November, the balance of Rs. 41,625 on 20th November and on the 31st December, 1891, Rs. 600 was debited for interest. The interest was credited to profits and was paid as dividend.

Mr. Alston here said that a good deal of the evidence for the defendants would have to come from Mr. O'Hanlon. He was one of the defendants, and his evidence as one of the defendants might be discredited. He would call the attention of the Court to the fact that he was only nominally a defendant, and that he had been openly colluding with the petitioners, and was suggesting questions to Mr. Wall.

Mr. O'Hanlon said he was willing to assist both sides.

Examination resumed: The debit balance in the first half-year of 1893 on the Railway Service Press Account was Rs. 56,100. The interest (Rs. 1,682) on 30th June, 1892, was not included in the profits; it was debited to unrealised interest account. A further sum of Rs. 32,511-6-11 was further debited to this account up to December 1892. This was advanced during the half-year for managing the *Morning Post* Press. On 30th June, 1892, the debit of the *Morning Post* account was Rs. 90,294-6-9. In January, 1893, there was paid by the bank on the *Morning Post* Account Rs. 850-12-9. The press was sold for Rs. 75,000. Rs. 16,145-3-3 was the balance now due to the bank on the *Morning Post* Account.

Munna Lal was cross-examined by Mr. Alston in English. Witness took instructions regarding which certain matters he was to look up information on in the books of the bank. The premiums paid from July to December 1888 referred to in witness's examination-in-chief included policies on the lives of seven persons. Witness did not know when Mr. Newton died whether he left any property and whether probate was taken out. He did not know why the deductions from profit to clear off the bonus to Mr. McConnell, the manager, were stopped. Advances were made to the *Morning Post* after the loan was made. He did not know of any minute referring to the terms on which the advances were to be made. He knew nothing about the affairs of the bank beyond what was recorded in the books of the bank. The general balance-sheet for June was prepared in the end of July and beginning of August, and the December balance-sheet in January. It was Nathu Singh's duty to prepare the balance-sheet. Witness stated by what officials the details of the balance-sheets were prepared. The interest account by witness, the general balance-sheet, the detailed balance-sheet and the profit and loss accounts were made up by Nathu Lal from these details and submitted to the manager. When the auditors came to examine the accounts it was customary to show them all these papers giving the details. They took three or four days to the audit, working three or four hours a day. They were in the habit of signing each of these papers. The manager sometimes made corrections, and the fair copy was signed by the manager, assistant manager, sub-assistant manager and accountant. The public had confidence in Mr. Wollaston as a bank manager. The Shama Charan Mukerji who signed the report of June 1882, as auditor was Shama Charan Mukerji the petitioner. He likewise signed it in December 1882 and June 1877.

The balance-sheet of December 1878 was signed by Gobind Rao Gori as an auditor. He also signed the auditor's report. Gobind Rao was a petitioner in the case. When Mr. O'Hanlon was manager of the bank after Mr. Wollaston's death witness was accountant. Witness prepared the loans balance-sheet for the balance-sheet of June 1892. Mr. O'Hanlon gave special instructions for the preparation of the details. In the June balance sheet Mr. O'Hanlon included the loan to the Railway Service Press in the balance-sheet of June 1892 as an asset amounting to Rs. 6,419-4-5. The loan of Rs. 48,125-10-4 to B. Howard and Fraser was included in Mr. O'Hanlon's balance-sheet as an asset. These were not included in the Rs. 1,33,000 shown in that balance-sheet as bad and doubtful, that is, they were shown as good assets. Mr. O'Hanlon showed a balance of Rs. 1, 232.3-6 on the wrong side.

Mr. Alston said he would not put the question to which this answer was given. He explained that one of the questions the Court would have to consider was whether, assuming the balance-sheets were not correct, the directors must necessarily have known. They attached importance to this balance-sheet of Mr. O'Hanlon's because Mr. O'Hanlon was a new broom and had given a great deal of time and preparation to the balance-sheet, which showed that the bank was still solvent. What they wished to show was that not only could the directors not have found out what it was alleged they had found out, but Mr. O'Hanlon, who was an accountant, or who advertised himself as an accountant, could not find it out before issuing the balance-sheet. The trustees, he believed, asked him to inquire into the affairs of the bank.

The Court adjourned at five o'clock.

The inquiry into the affiairs of the Agra Savings Bank, Limited, in liquidation, under Sections 162 and 214 of the Indian Companies Act, was continued on Wednesday in the District Court, Allahabad, before Mr. Blennerhassett.

The petitioners, Mr. Richard Wall, Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, Gokul Chand, Jaganath and Ghaneshwar Pershad Bhargavi appeared in person. The other two petitioners, Mr. Chapman and Gobind Rao Gori, were not present, and were not represented.

The opposite party was represented as follows: Mr. J. E. Howard by Mr. Arthur Strachey, barrister-at-law, Mr. C. Ross Alston, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, vakil; Mr. Mann by Mr. Wallach, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji; Babu Baroda Charan Banerji by Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji and Mr. Sarat-Chander Chaterji, vakils; Mr. Gobind Ram by Kumar Permanand, vakil. Mr. P.J. O'Hanlan appeared in person.

Munna Lal was farther cross-examined by Mr. Alston. Before beginning he requested the petitioners to pay Rs. 34, his expenses for that day and the balance due for Monday.

Mr. Wall agreed to pay the money.

Witness stated that items were transferred to the Doubtful Debt Liquidation Account by the manager's orders. It was the custom to credit the Doubtful Debt Liquidation Account from profits when there was a surplus. This was done by the manager with consent of the General Meeting of the Shareholders. Mr. Wollaston became manager of the bank in 1874. From August 1874 till the bank failed there was credited to the Doubtful Debt Account (Reserve Fund) Rs. 61,600. Mr. J. E. Howard became a trustee in August 1887. From 1889 to 1892 there was set aside to credit of the Reserve Fund the sum of Rs. 13,500. The last payment to the Bonus Fund of Mr. McConnell was made in August 1875. The trustees of the bank had nothing to do with the daily work of the bank. That was managed by Mr. Wollaston. Mr. J. E. Howard's account of Rs. 14,234 was settled in the first place by a new loan being opened. That new loan was a cash credit secured by mortgages. It was opened on 10th May 1890. The security given by Mr. J. E. Howard was a number of shares, three bungalows with sites and three insurance policies for Rs. 10,000 each. The bond was duly registered. The loan was in the form of a cash credit for Rs. 50,000. The debt of Rs. 13,000 was paid by debit to the cash credit account. From time to time Mr. Howard drew on this account, paid in money to it and was debited with interest on it. On 14th February 1891 Mr. Howard paid Rs. 14,000 to the credit of the account. On 10th August 1891 he again paid in Rs. 6,533, on the 21st August 1891 he paid in Rs. 13,567, on 1st April 1892 Rs. 12,000, on 7th April Rs. 5,645, and on the 29th June 1892 Rs. 22,457-2-10, closing the account, so that the principal and interest and premiums were all paid. The bank had no loss but a gain by this account. Parbatti Charan, whose name had been mentioned as a debtor, was at the time a district pleader in good practice. Mr. B. Howard's loan of Rs. 7,500 was closed by Mr. B. Howard transferring absolutely to the bank two houses, so that account was not settled by opening a new accoount. But a new account for Rs. 20,000 was opened. The security for the new loan of Rs. 20,000 was the personal security of Farzand Ali, a pleader and zemindar in Mirzapur. He was a man of considerable means. It was further secured on Mr. Howard's indigo factory of Kachua. On 24th July 1890 this account was closed in the following way. Another account for Rs. 38,000 was opened in the name of Mr. B. Howard and Mr. Fraser. Out of that acount Rs. 22,000 was transferred to the old account.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji asked that the evidence might be taken down from the witness's one words, not dictated by Mr. Alston. Mr. Alston was very precise with the procedure himself.

Mr. Alston remarked that it was being read to the witness.

After this the witness dictated his answers.

The security of this loan of Rs. 32,000 was the saw-mills and the Kachna Indigo Concern. There were five factories. As to Mr. Brown's account, in 1891 from January to June there was to the credit of his account Rs. 1,900. If a man paid a sum to credit of his account it would be put to payment of interest in the first place. Witness was asked to give the details of the discounts in the Balance-sheet of December 1882 which was audited by Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji. The Floating Overdrawn Balancesheet showed the item Rs. 49,420-2-4 as assets, which included Rs. 15,835-7-4 Bad and Doubtful Debts, and Rs. 4,632-0-10, Mr. McConnell's bonus account, Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji and Mr. Adam Anthony were the auditors and they signed this Floating Overdrawn Balance-sheet. The pencil marks were made by the autitors, who went through the accounts together. In that year (1882) premiums on policies were paid as in other years. The payments were included in the Rs. 49,000, and were to be found in the item Doubtful Debt Liquidation Fund. In 1882 all the debts, good, doubtful and bad, were shown as assets. The Floating Overdrawn Balance-sheet for June 1877, produced, showed the item of Rs. 19, 459-6-0 which was included in the General Balance-sheet for that half-year. It included the Doubtful Debt Account Rs. 3,325-10-5.

Witness was shown the Floating Account Ledger for 1885.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji objected to the production of this book. There had been no order for the witness to produce it.

Mr. Alston said there was no law forbidding its being produced.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji said it should be in the bank which was in liquidation; witness had produced it of his own accord.

Mr. Alston: I need not answer that objection.

The examination proceeded.

Witness stated that in December 1855, the premiums paid by the bank were first shown as a separate item. They had previously been included in Doubtful Debt Liquidation Account. They were thereafter shown under the heading Premium on Policy Account. In December 1878 Gobind Rao Gori was an auditor. The paper shown witness was the detils of the Floating Overdrawn Balance--sheet. It showed the details of the "floatings" included in the total Rs. 1,16,042-6-9 under the head of Discounts. It was signed by Gobind Rao Gori, auditor. In each half-year from 1875, when the Balance-sheet was issued, the Doubtful Debt Liquidation Accoount, the premiums paid by the bank and the bonus fund were always shown in the floating Overdrawn Balance-sheet as assets.

Munna Lal, cross-examined by Mr. O'Hanlon, was referred to the Balance-sheet for June 1892; it bore Mr. O'Hanlon's signature as officiating manager. He made a mistake yesterday; Mr. Howatson was assistant manager then, not Mr. Tucker. Changes in the form of this Balance-sheet were made by Mr. O'Hanlon, and witness was consulted about those changes. Bad and doubtful debts were never entered in any previous Balance-sheet. This Balance-sheet showed what Mr. O'Hanlon and witnesses both thought were bad and doubtful debts. The Balance-sheet for December 1892 showed no bad and doubtful debts; it was signed by the manager. Mr. Hawatson was not in the bank on December 1892 but he joined in January, and the Balance-sheet bore his signature as assistant manager. He did not remember that Mr. O'Hanlon prepared a special Balance-sheet in August 1892. The Balance-sheet shown him was not in witness's handwriting. He did not remember being consulted in the preparation of it. He had not the original of this Balance-sheet. He did not know if it was in the bank.

Mr. Alston did not object to the copy being put in, as Mr. O'Hanlon said it was a correct copy.

Witness gave a rough Balance-sheet for December 1892 to Mr. King. There was no general Balance-sheet for that half-years that he knew of.

Mr. O'Hanlon said he prepared a Balace-sheet that none of the officials of the bank had the courage to sign.

A copy of this Balance-sheet was produced and put in.

Mr. Wall asked for the original of the December Balance-sheet.

The Judge: Mr. O'Hanlon can carry on the examination without assistance. It is a sort of twin brother business.

Examination continued: Witness had not the Balance-sheet of 18th May. This was a printed copy.

Mr. Wall crossed over and spoke to Mr. O'Hanlon.

Mr. Alston: I submit this is a most irregular proceeding. Here is one of the plaintiffs coming round to a defendant.

The Judge: Assisting him in his cross-examination.

Mr. Alston: Although the plaintiff has a right to cross-examine, there is not even decency in the thing.

Mr. O'Hanlon: I am giving an explanation under Section 162 of the Indian Companies Act, and I do not think there is any harm in being assisted by any one here. I am not a lawyer.

The Judge: Will you continue your cross-examination please.

Examination continued: The net loss on the working expenses for the half year ending December 1892 was Rs. 20,499-1-9, and up to 18th May 1893 it was Rs. 12,574-2-1. The total expenditure was Rs. 46,718-11-0 for the second half of 1892. Up to 18th May 1893 it was Rs. 32-033-15-3. The loss in house property up to December 1892 was Rs. 16-226-10-2.

Mr. O'Hanlon explained in the course of this examination that he wished to show that the losses had been excessive since the suspension.

Mr. Alston said they had nothing to do with that, as no devidends were paid.

Mr. O'Hanlon asked how he could prove the correctness of this Balance-sheet except by showing the losses that had been made since the suspension.

Kumar Parmanand, before cross-examining the witness, said with reference to the circumstances in which his client was summoned he wished to confine his questions to the Balance-sheet of 13th August 1892. It was only with reference to that that notice was issued to his client.

Munna Lal, cross-examined by Kumar Parmanand said: In the bundle of papers he had, he found three memoranda prepared by Gobind Ram and Baroda Charan Banerji, the auditors. These were the memoranda referred to in the auditors' report of 13th August 1892. The passage in the report was as follows :—"We have prepared and submitted for the manager's prompt attention three memos of loans &c., which require his immediate consideration and decided action." The memoranda were attached to the report of the auditors. In 1867 witness was in the employment of the bank. Witness was referred to the balance sheet for December 1867, audited by Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji, the petitioner in this case, and Mr. Adam Anthony Referring to the Floating Overdrawn Account he found Rs. 14,416-1-6, under the head of Doubtful Debt Liquidation Account. This sum was shown in the Balance-sheet as an asset. This Floating Balance-sheet was signed by Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji. The divisibile balance according to the profit and loss account was Rs. 13,063-9-3. It also was signed by Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji.

This concluded the cross examination, and Mr Wall proceeded to re-examine the witness. On his putting a question in Hindustani,

Mr Alston asked that the examination might be continued in English, as the evidence that day had been all given in English;

Mr. Wall said he preferred asking questions in Hindustani.

Mr. Alston said he did not object to Hindustani questions but asked that the examination should be either English or Hindustani. He submitted that "*wipe of hoga*" was neither.

The witness asked Mr. Shama Charn to examine him but his request was not acceded to.

The Court declined to allow a number of questions to be put on the ground that they did not arise on the cross-examination.

Re-examination continued: Witness did not know why the payments to the Bonus Fund ceased.

Mr. Wall, in the course of the re-examination, wished to refer the witness to certain of the bank books which had not been brought, and complained that they were not in Court.

Re-examination continued: Witness did not know whether there was a prior mortgage on the houses mortgaged by Mr. J. E. Howard to the bank. Mr. J. E. Howard was a trustee at the time the loan was given. The bank charged from 8 to 15 per cent. on loans, the larger the sum the lower the rate of interest. Mr. Howard's loan was charged 8 per cent. Referring to the books he found a loan to Nilcomul Mitter which was charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. The bank bought in the properties of Mr. B. Howard. He could not say how the bank recovered the balance without referring to the deed of sale. He was unable to say whether the bank would sustain any loss because this property was not yet sold. Two sums of Rs. 26,5[illegible]3-6-5 and Rs. 433-6-7 were standing against the account but had not been written off. Suits were pending on account of these sums.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji put a question to the witness.

Mr. Alston: He is acting as interpreter, but we do not object to that.

Mr. Wall continued to conduct the examination in Hundustani. He asked the witness after a little if he knew the Indian Companies Act.

Witness: My business is to earn bread and fill my stomach. I do not bother myself with the Indian Companies Act. I am no pleader.

Witness could not say why he wrote off Rs. 35,712-11-7 from the Premium on Policy Account.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji now proposed to re-examin the witness.

Mr. Alston objected as it was a joint petiton

Mr. Wall: I submit that we are two separate petitioners.

The Judge: Let Shama Charan Mukerji speak for himself.

Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji said he would take up new points not outside the cross-examination.

After he and Mr. Alston had argued the question,

The Judge permitted Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji to put questions through Mr. Wall.

Witness had told the court that Rs. 61,600 was credited to Doubtful Debt Liquidation account from August 1874 from time to time. He got that information from the books of the bank in the bank that morning.

Mr. Alston objected that this was not clearing up anything that arose out of the cross-examination.

The Judge said this sum of Rs. 61,600 had been mentioned in cross-examination.

Mr. Wall said he wanted to test the accuracy of it.

He was allowed to go on on this understanding. In asking the witness about the details he claimed to see the memoraudum prepared by the witness to refresh his memory.

Mr. Alston said it was a private memorandum given by the witness to him. He would show it to the Court but not Mr. Wall, who claimed as a right.

Mr. Wall asked the Court to take a note of the objection.

Witness said he could go into the details if he had the ledgers from 1874 to 1892.

Mr. Alston afterwards gave the memorandum to the Judge, who handed it to Mr. Wall.

Mr. Wall asked witness at whose request he ascertained that Mr. Shama Charan Mukerji was auditor in 1867.

Kumar Parmanand said he asked witness to look at the bundle of papers in Court. He got the information in Court.

The Judge: You produced the Balance-sheet for 1867?

Kumar Parmanand: Yes, and it is on my list.

The Judge: It is a useless question. You may ask something else. There is the document and there is the signature.

A few other questions were put and the re-examination of Munna Lal, concluded. The rest of the sitting of the Court was taken up with reading the deposition to the witness.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

A PUBLIC MEETING, under the auspices of the Indian Association, was held at the Lahore Town Hall on Wednesday to protest against the exclusion of cotton goods from the Tariff Act, and to adopt a memorial to the House of Commons soliciting the inclusion of such goods in the tariff list. Babu J. C. Bose took the chair, and short speeches in English and the Vernacular were delivered by native gentlemen, who explained the several advantages which would accrue to the country from the inclusion of European cotton goods in the tariff list. Stress was laid on the facts that the imposition of a duty on cotton goods would remove the danger of a direct tax being imposed on the people of India to make up the deficit in this year's budget, and that it would also tend to improve the condition of the cotton trade in this country. The following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Lal, Chand and Mr. Lajpat Rai, and seconded by Mr. Sangan Lall, Mr. Jassuiwalla, and others were adopted :—(1) That this meeting begs to enter a respectful but firm and emphatic protest against the fiscal policy of the Government, especially in the present financial crisis, and against the exclusion of cotton goods from the Indian Tariff Act of 1894, to the detriment of the interests of the people of the country, in face of the unanimous public opinion in fav

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. JOHN AITKEN, F.R.S., the well-known investigator of the purity of the atmosphere, has communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh over 1,000 observations of the quantity of dust particles in the air of different places which he made in the years 1891 to 1893. Mr. Aitken showed that at Hyères, Cannes, and Mentone, as well as at the Italian Lakes, the atmosphere is not very pure, since all his tests show at least 600 dust particles per cubic centimetre—the centimetre being, of course, about one-fifth of an inch. At Baveno, the air on the slopes of monte Motterone, when the wind blew up the mountain, had from 3,000 to 5,000 particles per cubic centimetre, or, speaking roundly, from 1-3 to 1-6 of the number in the air at low levels there. On the Righi Kulm, he found the corresponding number of particles to vary from 421 to 1,305 when the wind was from the purer region of the Alps, and as many as 1,063 to 5,756 when it blew from the plains. The lauded colouring of the sunrise and sunset as seen from the Righi he considers much exaggerated, but it is generally richer when the air is fuller of dust. The Hochgerrach mountain, 70 miles distant, could only be seen when the number of particles in a cubic centimetre of the air was under 2,000. The cloudiness of Pilatus, which is also seen from the Rizhi, is due to the vapour-laden north and west winds being compelled to rise when they strike the range and the vapour condensing in the colder strata above.

At Kingairloch, in Argyllshire, it appears from Mr. Aitken's results that north-west winds are purest, and south-east winds impurest. This observation also holds for Ben Nevis. The highest limit of visibility seems to be always associated with the least quantity of dust, and vice versa. The effect of humidity on the clearness of the air is shown by the fact that nearly double the number of dust particles are required to produce the same amount of haze when the air is dry than when it is moist. The transparency of the air is roughly proportional to the wet bulb depression. At Alford, in Aberdeenshire, the air was always very pure except when the wind was southerly, and brought the impure air of the inhabited districts.

Mr Aitken also refers to "purifying areas" of the earth's surface, where the atmosphere losses more impurities than it gains. In all inhabited districts the air loses its purity, and in all uninhabited districts it tends to regain it, more or less. Volcanic dust for the most part settles on the ground, but much of it is too fine to deposit, and the method of nature in such a case is to form haze and clouds which dissolve in rain and wash the fine particles to the ground. Thus, at Kingairloch, the lowest results were obtained in close misty rains and the clouds near the earth. In fact, the rainy districts are the best purifying areas, for example, the Highlands of Scotland, the Alps, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic Ocean. Their purifying power is illustrated by the fact that the mean of the lowest results observed by Mr. Aitken in five several years was for the Atlantic 71, the Highlands 141, the Alps 381, and the Mediterranean 891 particles per cubic centimetre. Obviously the atmosphere of the United Kingdom, populous as it is, and dotted with factories, would be unusually foul but for the sea-winds and the heavy rains. Mr. Aitken might do a service to the medical faculty and his countrymen in general if he would investigate the spring east winds which are injurious to so many. They are so noxious, we are tempted to suppose, that dust and germs of disease, as well as mere coldness and dryness, differentiate them from the west winds.

The lectures at the Gresham College, which are free to the public, are often of a very interesting character, for example those recently given by Professor Schofield on the brain and nerves. Professor Schofield is an admirable lecturer, with a clear and sometimes humorous way of making a point. Speaking of phrenology, he declared that the old phrenology of Gale and others which is represented by porcelain heads partitioned like the map of Africa, is mythical, and that a professional phrenologist is usually a good physiognomist, and judges from the appearance and voice of the subject as to his character. The way to test his phrenology would be to put him into a dark room with the subject and confine his observation to feeling the bumps. Professor Schofield, however, thinks there is something in the general shape of the head. The high heads go to Oxford, and the broad heads to Cambridge. That is to say, a high head is presumably a sign of fitness for languages and literature; a broad head for science and mathematics.

Probably there is something in the general shape of the head, but, so far, that something has not been strictly defined, and we may well ask whether there is any absolute rule applicable to all cases. We cannot doubt that men with broad heads have been poor mathematicians, and men with low heads good classics. The head of Newton if we are to judge by the statue in Westminster Abbey, appears by no means broad; and that of Keats was low. On the other hand, Scotts heads was phenomenally high.

According to measurements made by Dr. Crochley Clapham, on nearly 4,000 inmates of asylums in the North of England and South of Scotland, insane heads are larger on the average than sane heads, though insane brains are smaller. The week point of the insane head, according to these results, is the smallness of the measurements of the cross or transverse arches, that is, over the top from side to side. The forehead of the insane is actually larger than that of the sane, and observation which tends to discredit the noble brow, but is borne out by the fine foreheads of the Ainos of Yeddo, who are remarkably stupid. As Dr. Clapham puts it, the frontal segment of the whole circumference of the head is greater in proportion to the whole circumference among the insane than among the sane. The frontal lobes of the brain in idiots and imbeciles weigh more in proportion to the whole encephalon than in the sane. The form of the insane head is usually cuneiform or arrow-shaped with the greatest diameter posterior to the central point of the head. These observations rather tend to show that the back lobes of the brain are the seat of intelligence. Reverting to Professor Schofield, he stated, as Dr. Crichton Browne has already informed us, that the Scotch brain is the weightiest in the United Kingdom. The English comes next, and he slyly added that the weight of the Irish brain was unknown. The audience laughed, but of course he only meant that he had not been able to find any figures. As a matter of fact, weighings have been made of the Irish brain, which proved it a little lighter than the English, but so little that, having regard to sources of error, we are, perhaps justified in concluding that they are much the same in this respect. Mere weight, of course, does not mean intelligence, but other things being equal, the heavier brain is presumably the better one. The superior weight of the Scotch brain, when taken with the fact elicited not long ago by Sweetum Doyle, that Scotland is richer in eminent men than other parts of the country, becomes much more significant.

The spirit of Jules Verne is abroad and has infected even the hardest intellects. The man of science is nothing now if not a prophet. Mr. Edison tells us that we are to see by electricity; Professor Houston that our thoughts will register themselves; Professor Silvanus Thompson that we shall soon be speaking by telephone with America; and M. Preece that we shall some day do the like with the planet Mars. Now comes M. Berthellot, the well-known French chemist, who assures us that agriculture and stock-raising is doomed, and that our descendants will feed on the dainties of the chemical laboratory prepared from carbonic acid, nitrogen, and hydrogen gases. The idea is not new, and has been entertained since the discovery that products of organic life could be made by chemical synthesis. The plan of utilising the internal heat of the earth is perhaps more original; but will it ever be carried out? At the rate of increase of temperature of 1 deg. C. for every 30 metres of depth (1 deg. Fahr. for every 50 feet), we should only reach the temperature of boiling water at a depth of 300 metres, or about 0,000 feet. Perhaps by the year 2,000 we shall have found an easier way of getting power from the either itself.

The transactions of the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto for 1893 contain an interesting calculation of the height of an aurora. On July 15th of that year an arch of auroral light spanned the sky from east to west at Toronto, its width being 5 to 7 degrees. After lasting several minutes it broke up at the zenith and vanished. The arch also seen at Bala, 110 miles north of Toronto. At Toronto it appeared to cross the constellation Lyra, and at Bala the constellation Aquila. From these observations the height of the bow is estimated at 100 miles, and its breadth 15 miles. If the arch maintained an equal height above the earth its ends were 1,150 miles away, so that the spectacle consisted of a luminous arch 2,300 miles in span.

Another aurora was observed in the United Kingdom on March 30. At Haslemere, where it was seen by the Hon. Rollo Russel, it showed as a bluish-white glow in the north-west about 10·15 to 10·30, when a red streamer shot towards the zenith. Mr. C. E. Stromeyer, of Glasgow, also saw luminous white rays converging from all parts of the horizon to a common centre from 10 to 11 p.m. At first the centre was occupied by luminous clouds of a streaky nature, which sometimes took the form of spirals, and waves of light were seen passing along the rays towards the centre. Earth currents were observed in the telegraph wires, and peculiar sounds or twangs heard on telephone lines.

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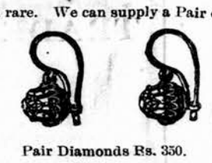
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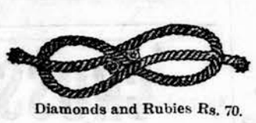
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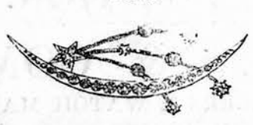
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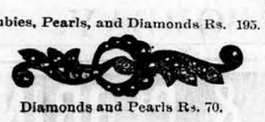
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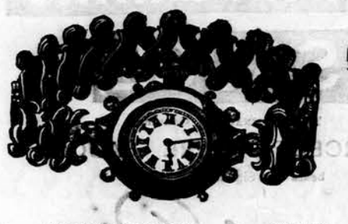
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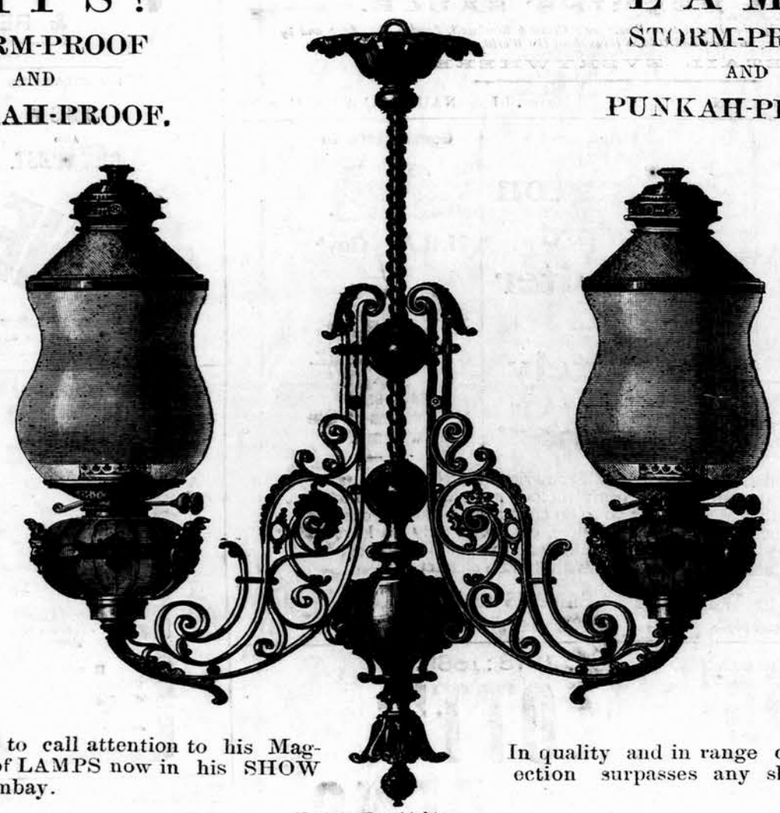
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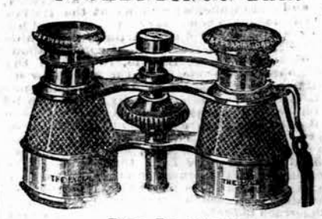
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